

THE COAST.

Stocks on the Downward Grade.

A TUCSON MURDER CASE.

A Signal Service Station for San Luis Obispo—Railway North.

Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Although a further heavy decline took place in all the stocks at the 2:30 session this afternoon, yet no excitement followed. Under lower prices heavy sales were made. During the two sessions of the San Francisco Stock Exchange 1000 shares of Consolidated Virginia changed hands, at prices ranging from \$45 at the opening in the morning to \$40 at the close. Of Belcher there were 1350 shares sold at from \$7.50 to \$3.50 at the close; 1900 shares of Best & Belcher went into the hands of new owners, at prices ranging from \$23 to \$18.50 at the close. Other prominent stocks made a decline from the opening price of this morning to the close this evening, as follows: Crown Point from \$8.50 to \$5; Gould & Curry, \$10.50 to \$7.37; Hale & Norcross, \$8 to \$5.12; Mexican, \$11.07 to \$7.75; Potomac, \$12 to \$8.07; Savage, \$20 to \$12.25; Sierra Nevada, \$11.75 to \$7.75; Union Consolidated, \$8.25 to \$5; Utah, \$12 to \$9.

A MURDER IN TUCSON.

NOGALES, A. T., December 8.—One of the most cold-blooded attempts at murder, ever committed in this place, occurred yesterday about 4 o'clock at the United States Custom House. Denny M. Kahler, agent for N. M. & A. R. R., went to the Custom House with the purpose of paying duties on some oranges. After a few remarks with the deputy collector, Wilson B. E. Hambleton, a mounted Inspector of Customs rose from his chair and remarked: "Kahler, you have been making nasty remarks about me." "Hambleton, if I have said anything about you that is not so, I will take it back and sincerely beg your pardon, but if what I have said is so, I retract nothing, and everything goes." Upon this Hambleton struck Kahler knocking him backward. As Kahler was recovering from the blow, Hambleton stepped back and fired, the ball entering Kahler between the sixth and seventh ribs on the left side, passing through the lower part of the left lung, made its exit about an inch to the left of the spinal column, carrying with it portions of the spinal column. A large crowd soon gathered and the injured man was removed to his room in the depot. The wound is probably fatal. Hambleton was immediately arrested and heavily ironed and a guard of five men was placed over him. Knives of men gathered around the streets advocating lynching Hambleton in case of Kahler's death. Rumors of a probable attempt at lynching reaching the officers' ears they took the prisoner by a private conveyance to Tucson last night.

A Broker's Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Jane Kallaher, D. S. Hacks and his wife, Anna Hacks, customers of Edward P. Gray, the stock broker who failed Monday last, swore out two complaints yesterday accusing Gray of embezzlement. Last evening they went to the house of Giles H. Gray, a brother of Edward, in Oakland. The former told them that he would not accept the announcement of the failure of his brother, but they remained upon the steps until late hour. They then left, but returned later, whereupon Giles had them arrested. He accused Mrs. Kallaher of striking him, and therefore swore to the complaint accusing her of battery, and also to two complaints charging a disturbance of the peace. Hacks and his wife were accused of twice disturbing the peace of the complaining witness. They are released on bail.

A Street Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—A tie up took place on the Sutter street car line this morning and no cars are now running. The strike was caused by the refusal of the company to comply with the demands of its employees asking that engineers, drivers and conductors should receive \$2.50 a day, and that twelve men should constitute a day's work. At present this class of employees are only receiving \$2.25 per day of thirteen and one-half hours. Another demand is made that the hostlers should receive \$60 a month instead of \$50.

About two hundred men went out, comprising conductors and gripmen of cable cars, conductors and drivers on horse cars on the Polk street branch, hostlers and firemen in the engine room.

The lines tied up included the Sutter and Larkin street cable lines, and the Polk street horse-car extension of the latter line.

A New Signal Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Dispatches from Washington state that the authorities are contemplating opening a signal service station about midway on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles, possibly near San Luis Obispo or Port Harford. It only awaits the selection of a point that will admit of the best exposure of instruments, especially to wind, without interference of hills or other objects in the immediate vicinity, and a point that will give the best data upon which to base weather predictions.

High License With Proviso.

REID BLUFF, December 8.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon reconsidered the license question and reduced the first action, which fixed the license at \$500 per quarter to \$300 per quarter for wholesale and retail liquor dealers, provided that drug stores shall dispose of liquors only upon physicians' prescriptions.

Yesterday's Ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Rain fell to-day throughout the central and northern portion of California. This rain again began falling shortly after noon and has continued ever since with but slight interruption and with small prospects of cessation.

OUR JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Attorney-General Will Make Appointments.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Owing to the enfeeblement of the President the matter of the appointment of officers for the new Federal District Court in Southern California will be left entirely to the Attorney-General. The list of candidates for all offices in the new court has been sent to Judge Field, with the request that he recommend one or more candidates for each place. It has been the President's policy not to go outside of the district for a nominee, and if he pursues that course now the candidates who are in the field from San Francisco, Napa and Santa Rosa will not be considered at all.

The Official State Vote.

SACRAMENTO, December 8.—The Secretary of State completed the official canvass of votes to-night. The totals have been footed up as follows:

Governor—Swift, 84,318; Bartlett, 84,970; Russell, 6,432; Wigginton, 7,347; O'Donnell, 12,227; scattering, 336.

Lieutenant-Governor—Waterman, 94,969; Tarpey, 92,476.

Secretary of State—Moore, 87,647; Hendricks, 93,101.

Controller—Donny, 94,833; Dunn, 95,469.

Treasurer—Neff, 90,963; Herold, 91,572.

Attorney-General—Hart, 91,716; Johnson, 93,102.

Surveyor-General—Reichert, 98,240; Miller, 91,398.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Hoit, 94,448; Moulton, 91,250.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Short term, Hamilton, 83,837; Temple, 108,045. Long term, Patterson, 101,685; Sullivan, 92,741; McFarland, 96,884; Waters, 90,853.

When the Secretary of State received the returns from Congressional districts it was found that Trinity county, in the First District, had not been heard from. San Mateo county, in the Fifth, had not sent in returns, and neither had Fresno, San Benito, Monterey, or Los Angeles, in the Sixth. The Third, Fourth and Fifth districts sent incomplete returns. The votes will not be canvassed until all are in.

Dr. Stratton's Salary Raised.

SAN JOSE, December 8.—Rev. C. C. Stratton tendered his resignation to-day as President of the University of the Pacific, giving as a reason, impairment of health from acting in many capacities, and the fact that he had been offered the Presidency of Mills College at a salary of \$4000, an increase of \$2200 per annum over his present salary. The Board of Trustees met this afternoon and raised \$15,000 to pay the indebtedness on recent improvements in the University, relieving Dr. Stratton of his duties as financial agent, and voted to give him three months leave of absence, and to raise his salary to \$2750. The resignation was then withdrawn.

Cumberland Army Reunion.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—General Sheridan has issued a notice that the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its twentieth reunion in Washington on the 11th and 12th of May, 1887, on which occasion a statue in memory of General James A. Garfield will be unveiled.

Compromising Brokers.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—A meeting of the creditors of P. Dinamora & Co., stock brokers, who failed last Saturday, was held this afternoon. The firm made an offer of sixty per cent., which was accepted by the creditors who were present.

Election Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Special proceedings commenced in the Superior Court at the instance of Brown D. Siebe for counting the vote cast for Assessor at the late election were opened this morning in Department five, Judge Wilson presiding.

Oil Did It.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—The suspension of Stephen Lane, of 96 Chambers street, and F. E. Ellison of 84 Broadway, both members of the Consolidated Mining and Petroleum Exchange, is officially announced.

Weather Indications.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 A. M. December 9: California, continued cloudy weather and rains in the southern portion.

Minnesota Excursion.

C. F. Gillman, brother-in-law of C. H. Dansmoor, County Clerk, arrived yesterday with the following excursionists from Minneapolis, Minn.: Thomas Chambers, W. A. Faddis and family, Miss Laura Faddis, W. I. Faddis, Sadie Faddis, A. J. Clarke, Henrietta Gaty, F. Gillman and wife, Miss Grace Gillman, George Gillman, G. N. Holway, Mrs. Holway, Mrs. Captain Northrop, M. J. A. Pfeiffer, Miss A. Ada Pfeiffer, Mrs. Myra Strong, E. D. Hough, J. W. Parner, Mary Parner, Mrs. A. H. Lefevre, Miss Sallie Smith, J. J. Smith, S. E. Smith, S. S. Gaty, Henrietta Gaty, Blanche Gaty, Henry Gaty and wife and two children.

The company report a delightful trip out, and when at a point just west of The Needles drafted and presented to Manager Gillman the following complimentary resolutions: Resolved, That inasmuch as Charles F. Gillman, Esq., the worthy manager of the car company, has been untiring in his well-timed efforts to make the whole company "feel at home" by making him a comfortable and courteous, we therefore accept this resolution, in no respect equivalent, but as a humble token of our high appreciation and gratitude for his vigilant and faithful efforts in our behalf.

Charlie Sells' Death.

On Tuesday last in this city an engineer in the employ of the S. F. Company, Chas. Sells, died of typhoid pneumonia. Charlie was well liked by all his associates. He was an excellent man at his post of duty on a locomotive, and his death is deeply regretted by both the company and his fellow employees.

The Silver Dollar.

The silver dollar was the first coin made in this country. It was established, by order of the Continental Congress, in 1785, before the United States Government existed, and was continued by the United States Government five years later—in 1790.—S. F. Miner and Industrial Advocate.

WASHINGTON.

Edmund's National Divorce Law.

BLAIR'S FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The President's Message to Congress With the Fisheries Correspondence.

Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee; also a memorial against permitting aliens to possess large tracts of land; same reference.

Sawyer presented a memorial of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, of Wisconsin, for legislation on behalf of Chinese laborers, and for the passage of a Chinese Indemnity Bill; same reference.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Blair, from the select committee on woman suffrage, February 4, 1884, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the rights of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Blair in support of the bill.

Mr. Dolph offered a resolution instructing the select committee on fish and fisheries to inquire and report as to the power of Congress to legislate for protection to the food fishes in the rivers and navigable waters of the United States, and especially in the rivers that form boundaries between the States, and as to the propriety of such legislation. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, and the Senate immediately went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the morning hour Mr. Catech, of Michigan, in behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up and the House passed a bill amending the act for muster and pay of certain officers, enlisted men and volunteer forces as provided that in all cases arising under the same any person who was duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received by him or not, should be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named, amount and date from which he was to take rank under, and by the terms of said commission, and shall be entitled to mustered and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date. Adjourned.

THE FISHERIES.

The State Correspondence Transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Following is the President's letter transmitting to Congress the communication of the Secretary of State and correspondence in relation to the fisheries:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of State, which is accompanied by correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in British North American waters, and recommend the same to your favorable consideration. I suggest that a commission be authorized by law to take per petuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by the local authorities of the maritime provinces of Canada. I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendations during your present session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in open-sea fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1886.

Secretary Bayard in his letter accompanying the correspondence in relation to fisheries in waters adjacent to British North America, says, referring to the treaty of Washington of June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of May 5, 1871: "It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions or a like tenor to be issued by the government of Great Britain and the United States to guide citizens of the respective nationalities in fishing in the waters in question and defining the limits of unlawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result, although propositions are now pending for consideration which it is hoped may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement."

It is considered expedient that Congress should have full knowledge of the action of the Executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberations upon this important subject. It would seem proper that steps in perpetual memorial be taken by Congress to allow of the good work in weather predictions performed by Glasgow, a change would be prejudicial to the fruit interests of the State.

An Arizona Mine Sold.

NOGALES, A. T., December 8.—The Cordova mine, forty miles south of here, has been sold to a syndicate of Milwaukee capitalists. The price paid is not known. The syndicate has organized the Milwaukee Mining and Milling Company, and is said to represent a good deal of capital. They will put up a large mill at once.

THE FLORENCES.

"Dombey and Son" at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. W. J. Florence appeared at the Grand Opera House last night as "Captain Cattle" in "Dombey and Son." He was the very make-up in all respects invented by that prince of old time comedians, W. E. Barbo. It is useless to speak of its artistic excellence to those who saw it, and equally useless to speak of it to those who never saw it.

The same may be said in due measure of the dressing of the piece throughout, as also of the setting. The dream scene of the rescue at sea was very fine. But the scene shifts should draw up the net work curtain at the end of the dream.

The elegant audience present were delighted with the rendition of the interesting drama. Florence was at his best, and his support is really in the main, very good. The Mrs. Dombey of Miss Florence Noble was a most acceptable rendition of the role. The "Nipper" of Miss Hattie Russell, was also particularly good.

Mrs. Florence's dresses are so remarkable that a brief sketch of some of them follows.

A gown that was coveted and copied by the Queen of Spain is of amber satin. The ascot and tie is of seed through a drape of jetted lace is also the petticoat. Dimples of jetted lace and pelerine of lace complete the costume. A gown of garnet satin striped with garnet and white, with richly embroidered side panels in deep blue and white, and two deep blue and white panels over a white satin petticoat, and the daintiest of all the one dress of loveliness is a costume of white French faille silk, hand-embroidered in nature's own exact tints. The low crown of a velvet hat is elaborately embroidered to match the skirt. The tulle and drapery are the most elegant I have ever seen, and the carriage of the wearer, in none of these dresses is there a hint of staginess. Neither does it appear in a single costume belonging to the ladies of the company. There is not a broad tinsel, a wax head nor a glass diamond. The toilets might be worn at the most elegant court reception, such as their dress of make-up, richness of fabric and elaboration.

This evening Tom Taylor's great moral drama and life in London in five acts, entitled "The Ticket of Leave Man," will be presented, with Mr. Florence in the great and original character of Bob Brierly, a Lancashire lad. This part has been played by Mr. Florence over 2000 times in the United States and Canada to overflowing houses. Friday evening the new four act comedy, "The Flirt," Mr. Florence as Sylvester Sparks, an athletic flirt, Mrs. Florence as Diana Livingston, a wealthy widow. Saturday matinee, "Our Governor," grand satirical performance, each lady attending will be presented with a silver miniature performance. "The Mighty Dollar."

PERSONAL MENTION.

D. Bahten, of Calico, is at the St. Elmo.

W. B. Abernethy has gone to San Francisco.

H. E. Coffin, Memphis, is registered at the Nadeau.

R. Walker, of Kansas, is a guest at the Stevenson.

G. S. Pratt, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Grand Central.

J. M. Tiernan, of San Gabriel, is at the Pico House.

O. Ashbaugh, of the P. P. Car Co., is at the Nadeau.

N. L. Shaffer and wife, of Orange, are at the St. Elmo.

Wm. A. Dodd, Junction City, Wis., is at the Stevenson.

Mrs. M. E. Boggs, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Pico House.

J. M. Ballard, of San Diego, is stopping at the Nadeau.

Hon. S. O. Houghton went up to San Francisco yesterday.

J. T. Harshorn, of Pennsylvania, is a guest of the Stevenson.

C. H. Miner, of the S. P. Co., went north yesterday by train.

S. A. and B. L. Pacheco, of San Rafael, are at the Nadeau.

G. H. Barnes, of Kansas City, is located at the Stevenson.

F. W. Stevenson, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the St. Elmo.

J. W. Lees, of San Francisco, is registered at the Depot Hotel.

L. S. Gates and family, of Minneapolis, are at the Grand Central.

C. W. Crocker, of San Francisco, is registered at the Depot Hotel.

C. E. Moore, of Crawfordsville, Ind., is domiciled at the Stevenson.

Miss Lydia McCord, of Lu Verne, Minnesota, is stopping at the Stevenson.

E. W. Holmes, Riverside agent at Los Angeles, is registered at the Pico House.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Knies and family, of Lu Verne, Minnesota, are at the Stevenson.

George Irvine, the heir of the great Irvine ranch, went north by the train yesterday.

L. L. Bradbury, the millionaire miner, was a passenger by the train to the north yesterday.

Fletcher V. Taylor, of Kansas City, son of Mrs. W. W. Stevenson, is at the Stevenson House.

Wm. Murray, Southwest Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railway, is stopping at the Nadeau.

C. Miner, General Passenger Agent of the Sunset Line, with headquarters at El Paso, is at the Nadeau.

Miss C. C. Taylor, of Kansas City, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Stevenson, and stopping at the Stevenson.

John Cashin, of the Union Ice Company, leaves to-day for his home in San Francisco to spend the holidays with his family. He will return in about a month.

T. P. Lukens, the well known real estate operator of Pasadena, was in the city yesterday. He is building a large number of cottages to rent in that place. Will some other parties follow his example in this city?

Prof. Elizabeth J. French, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Dr. Clara Russell, of St. Louis, are en route for Los Angeles to spend part of the winter. Professor French will give a course of her popular lectures while here, if opportunity offers. Her subjects are Electric Science and Christian Science.

EASTERN.

President Cleveland's Illness Continues.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Earthquakes, Fires and Failures at Many Points in the Union.

Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—President Cleveland suffered considerable rheumatic pain to-day, and spent most of the time in a recumbent position. He denied himself to all callers except a few Senators who desired to see him on important business. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thos. Moonlight, of Leavenworth, Kas., to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be member of the Utah Commission.

Suspended Animation.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Poplar Bluff, Mo., says: W. W. Stead, an alderman of this city and well known in the county, was supposed to have died last Sunday.

His body was laid out and arrangements were made for the funeral, which was to have occurred to-day. Yesterday, however, signs of resuscitation became apparent, his face assumed its natural color, his temperature became distinctly hotter and his eyelids opened and shut several times. He was spoken to, but gave no signs that he heard or understood. It is thought possible that he may be brought back to life, although the effort of physicians to accomplish that end have so far failed. In the mean time the funeral has been postponed.

National Trotting Association.

NEW YORK, December 8.—At the meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, held to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Judge Grant presiding, there were present Vice-President Edward Martin of St. Louis, and Gen. W. S. Tilton of Maine, Morgan Buckley of Hartford, Thomas Asworthy of Cleveland, Paul Hacks of Pittsburgh and Daniel J. Compton of Detroit. After a heated discussion Thomas J. Vail of Hartford was re-elected Secretary of the association by four votes to three. Those who opposed Vail were Tilton, Campan and Martin. It is expected that the decision will cause a rupture in the board and that the Western men will form a new association.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The President has made the following appointments to the Naval Construction Bureau: Theodore D. Wilson, to be Chief of Bureau of Construction, and repair and Chief Constructor in the Department of the Navy, with relative rank of Commodore; Pay-Director James Fulton, to be Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Paymaster-General in the Department of the Navy, with relative rank of Commodore; Pay-Inspector Rufus Parker, to be Pay-Director; Paymaster James E. Free, to be Inspector Assistant Paymaster; John Cornein to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.

The Long-Winded Telephone.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Jeff. Chandler, of the Government counsel in the Bell Telephone case, said to-day that the Government did not propose to appeal the case, but will institute suit against the company in Boston as soon as possible. "Not," he said, "because we believe the Columbus decision with regard to jurisdiction to be just, or because we have any doubt in the matter, but because we realize that it will be impossible to get action by the Supreme Court for at least two years."

Eastern Earthquakes.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., December 8.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:35 last night. A low rumbling sound was first heard, and a perceptible tremor, followed by the shaking of buildings and the rattling of windows. The duration was about three seconds.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8.—Another earthquake shock occurred here about 1:30 this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers. The tremor appeared to last fully a minute.

They Will Go.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The Star says: "The Irish washerwomen and American laundry proprietors of New-York, New Jersey, have declared that 'the Chinese must go.' It is asserted that they will organize to boycott the Chinese, while the Chinese are also thought to be preparing to form an organization for mutual protection. There is hardly another city in the Union of the same population where Chinese laundries are so numerous."

Petroleum Drops.

PITTSBURGH, December 8.—There was another panic at the Oil Exchange this morning. Prices dropped to 66½, a decline of 13 cents since the opening yesterday. Secretary Beahm, of the Exchange, says the loss on oil up to last night since last Saturday will aggregate \$3,000,000. Jacob H. Walters, an old dealer, failed shortly after 12 o'clock. C. S. Leslie also failed.

A \$100,000 Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 8.—Sibley & Holmwood's candy factory was burned this morning. The Brazel House and the Wells street chapel were also damaged. The total loss is \$125,000; insured for \$50,000.

A \$500,000 Failure in Quebec.

QUEBEC, December 8.—D. & J. Maguire, extensive ship-owners, of this city, are in a financial difficulty. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million dollars.

Boodie McQuade.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The work of securing a jury to try ex-Alderman McQuade was concluded this afternoon. The jury was sworn in at 2:10 P. M.

Death of Judge Briggs.

BRIDGEPORT, December 8.—Hon. R. M. Briggs, Superior Judge of Mono county, died this afternoon from congestion of the lungs.

RESIGNED.

Chief of Police Davis Leaves His Position at a Moment's Notice.

Charges were brought once more yesterday by Officer Fonck against Chief of Police Davis, whom he accuses of having attempted to bribe him on four different occasions with money considerations, in order to prevent him from bringing the charges which were investigated by a special committee about one month ago, when the Chief was exonerated. The President of the Council appointed a committee of three to investigate these charges.

Very soon afterwards Officer Weed brought in a communication, written by himself and signed by the Chief, of the following tenor:

To the Hon. City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to tender my resignation as Chief of Police and ask your immediate acceptance of the same. My reasons are that I am unjustly accused or blamed for an act of mine which was done without any wilful or malicious motive, and solely to benefit another person; but circumstances are such that I am without witnesses to demonstrate the truth of my assertion, and I therefore prefer to resign at once, though perfectly conscious in my own mind, that I am innocent of any wrong, illegal or improper act, were the whole facts known.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIS.

The resignation was almost immediately accepted, but several members afterwards moved to reconsider the vote, accepting it, on the ground that in the face of the charges brought against the Chief, it would be more proper to investigate them and act upon the result, which would be reached by the special committee. Mr. Frankfield thought that an investigation would amount to nothing, as the Council has the power only to dismiss the Chief in the event of his guilt being proved. The motion to reconsider was lost by six to six, there being no majority. Captain Ketter was suggested as acting Chief of Police, but Mr. Jones thought that he was too intimately connected with the charges as a witness to make it desirable that he should take charge. The Council, however, decided otherwise, and Ketter was instructed to perform the duties of Chief of Police until the appointment of a new Chief at the next Council meeting.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, December 8.

The early hours of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors was occupied in auditing bills against the county. In regard to the extension of the Bullis road, on motion of Supervisor Venable, the time for hearing the petition for and protest against the abandonment of the road was fixed for December 11th at 2 P. M.

A warrant was ordered drawn on the Court House fund for \$8 in favor of Oscar Macy for the transportation of James Osborne.

The motion of Supervisor Foord for the formation of a new road district, to be called the New Pasadena Road District, was adopted. The territory included is described as follows: Northward by the north line of the San Gabriel township, west to the east line of the said township, south by the south line of the city of Pasadena, west again by the east line of said city, south again by the north line of the B. D. Wilson estate and by the direct extension easterly of the said north line of the west line of said estate to the east line of San Gabriel township, and east by the east line of the said township of San Gabriel. The said new road district of New Pasadena includes as much of the Pasadena Road District as lies north and east of the city of Pasadena, and also includes a small part of the San Gabriel Road District.

The application for a franchise to the City Railway Company of North Pasadena is to be acted upon December 11th at 1:30 P. M.

A Safeguard

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

C. F. Hance



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PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Reported by Gillette & Gibson,
Examiners of Title.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1886.

CONVEYANCES.

Richard R. Tanner to W. D. Vawter—Lot 20, Central ad. to Santa Monica, H. J. Axford & Co. v. Lendred's heirs of part of block V, Palmetto & Ball's add to Pasadena, \$12.

Sacramento Lopez de Cummins to the heirs of Tassell—Lots 2 & 4, block H, Cummins' subdivision of part of lots 2 & 3, block 60, H. S. \$100.

A. O. Porter, P. M. Green, Walter R. E. Ward, Ella P. Martin & H. G. Bennett to Santa Monica—Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

10 feet of W side of lot 33 Mills & Wick's ex-
tension of Second street; \$1000.
J. M. Lay and H. M. Seymour—N 1/2 of S 1/2
of lot 3, block B, H. Chapman tract; \$100.
George Osborne to John A. Hixley—Lot 1
block A, Rivera & Vignola tract; \$200.
Jennie W. Kinn to J. P. Hoffman—Lot 8
block 4, Beaudry tract; \$10,000.
Edward T. Pierce to Mrs. Susan Washburn
Lot 5 in Washburn subdivision of Pas-
adena; \$3000.
George H. Peck Jr. to Henry Striethorst—
George Peck's subdivision of block 38 San
Pedro; \$25.
H. H. Wilcox to George W. Nye—Lots 6, 7, 26
and 27 block H, W. A. S. 2003.
Same to Selah W. Brown—Lots 5 and 6
block D, W. L. A.; \$1000.
C. J. Ellis, J. E. Carns and D. McFarland
to J. E. Wilcox—Lot 125 Ellis tract; \$1250.
Edward A. Hall, trustee to John Robinson—
Lot 72 in subdivision of lot 4 block 1 H. S.
\$1075.
Rosedale Cemetery Association to Will-
iam F. Edgar—Lot 30 section D, Rosedale;
\$175.
Joseph F. Wolfhill to Henry Elms—Ely
and right of way over W 1/2 of lot 2, 3, 4, 5,
Lowell & Graham subdivision of part of
San Pascual; \$4000.
George R. Shatto to Adolphus Willhartz—
Lots 28 and 29 Walker tract; \$1325.
Elias Birdsell to F. W. Wood and Mrs. Is-
abella Plante Dimpfren—Bond for deed to
lot 15 block 13 Park tract.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.
P. J. Dreher vs. E. Parsons—Notice of action
to compel conveyance of tract in San Jose
township.
Edwin T. Butler, John W. Pitkin, David P.
Hastead and Emma P. Sewall composing
firm of Butler, Pitkin & Co. vs. David Wag-
ner—Attachment levied on part of lot 9
block 2, O. S.
Anna Lammers and Henry Lammers to
Charles Hylle—Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
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998, 999, 1000.

Wm. L. Oge to Annie A. Hoyt—Part of lot 6
block A, Oge and Bond's subdivision of the
Santiago de Santa Ana; \$111.
John Small to H. P. Stone—Lot 20 block B,
same subdivision as above, an undivided
1-18 of half of John T. Carpin water ditch
and 6 feet adjoining on each side; \$1.
C. J. Ellis, J. L. Ganser and D. McFarland
to Maria Calhoun—Bond for deed to lot 125
Ellis tract.

William C. Mosher and Mary S. Mosher to
Francis M. Davis—Lot 17 Mosher tract; \$500.
Mrs. Mary McLean to Edward T. McGinnis—
Lot 10, block 4, 147 Santa Monica; \$5.
Mrs. Maggie Kelley and Dennis Kelley to
same—Lot 10, block 147 Santa Monica; \$5.
Frank Hindinger to Wm. Hindinger—Lot
27 Stephenson's subdivision of part of George
Place tract; \$500.
W. D. Stephenson and John Hall to Frank
Hindinger—Lot 39 same subdivision as
above; \$500.
Edward A. Hall trustee to Emmer L. Parry—
Lot 65 in subdivision of lot 4 block 1 H. S.;
\$1000.

Joseph Beck to A. E. Pomeroy, Charles M.
Simson and George A. Simson—Agreement
to convey lot 12 H. W. Stanton's subdivision
of lot 10 block 7 Hg 10 Alhambra addition
tract; \$1000.
Edward A. Hall trustee to Wm. H. Anderson—
Lots 22 and 45 of subdivision of lot 4, block
1, H. S.; \$1940.

Victor Beaudry to Joseph Hyams—Divi-
sion B, lot 6, block 35, Canal and Reservoir
lands; \$507.
Joseph Hyams to Ira W. Phelps—Division
B, lot 6, block 35, Canal and Reservoir lands;
\$15,000.

Samuel H. Doolittle to J. B. Banning—Lots
4, 5 and 6 A. H. Doolittle's subdivision of lot
21, B. P. Ball's home place; \$3070.
Benjamin C. Whitlock and Isaac N. Moore
to Charles H. Matthay—Lots 29 and 30, in
subdivision of lots 3 and 4, Highland tract;
\$200.

Michael Badridge and Elizabeth Badridge
to Azusa Water Development and Irri-
gation Co.—Right of way over tract in S 1/2
of SE 1/4, sec 12, T 1 S, R 10 W; \$1.
H. Southern to same—Right of way in lot
3 block 1, Phillips tract; \$1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Badridge—Right of way
over tract in SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 12, T 1 S,
R 10 W; \$1.

Mrs. M. S. Hamlin to same—Right of way
over tract in NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section
10 T 1 S, R 10 W; \$1.
C. Vaughn to same—Right of way over
tract in NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 11 T 1 S,
R 10 W; \$1.

Arnold Thompson to same—Right of way
over S 1/2 of lot 4 block 1 Phillips tract; \$1.
A. E. M. Rath to same—Right of way over
tract in NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE

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Office of publication, 75 North Spring street, Los Angeles. Telephone No. 156.

Republican Reform.

Few will forget the smug air of complacency and hypocrisy by which the leaders of the Republican party hereabouts assumed that this city needed to be rescued from the unclean hands of the Democracy, to be regenerated and made pure by the spotless officials, efficient methods, honesty, probity, morality and high motives of said leaders and their political confederates. Well they have had their trial at it, and what a list they have made at the business. "Shades of the great" men of that party look down on the city and see what your degenerate followers are as municipal statesmen. Take care not to fall into the "hole" where the city hall should be, and take care not to pursue too closely the books where our taxes and their expenditures are recorded. Take the police office as an example of how these great, wise and good people have improved on the "moss-backed" methods of the terrible Democracy. In the old times games ran unmolested, the dealers had nothing to fear—excepting the visit monthly, or more frequently, when "toll" was due and payable to the guardians of the peace who were blind as Cupid and Justice combined. But, the sanctified representatives of God and morality got the upper hand in the Council. There could be no more place in the office for such "unregenerated" rascals as Henry King and Tom Cuddy. There must be a nice, clean, righteous Chief at the head of the office, and the terrible Irish like McMahon had to get up and dust. Every man in the force had to pass as rigid an inspection as if he were about to join the church. Then the high license was put in force, so as to lessen the saloons. Now all was in trim to stop every game in the city, from the low-down fan-tan of Chinatown to the high-toned green-covered table where the elite of the gaming fraternity resort—all was to be swept as with the very besom of destruction.

So Mr. McCarthy, a new arrival from that most righteous city, Denver, was installed as Chief. He was a Republican of the Republicans, and was vouched for by two members of the Council, also men who move on a high moral plane, and both from Denver. Well, the history of the McCarthy fiasco is a matter of recent date. The fact is that McCarthy was probably insane to a degree from the use of opium—a most moral habit—so much better than whiskey to kill one's self on! But, all the same, he did not stop the gaming any better than the Democratic fellows who resorted to the plain, old-fashioned Mountain Dew.

Then came Horner. As for ourselves, we do not know of anything terrible about John. He did not shut up the games worth a cent. He was decapitated officially, as his party journals assert, because he not only did not shut them up, but because, as alleged, if we mistake not, he was so far forgetful of what he was to make monthly visits to the proprietors, just as if he had been a Democrat and a foreigner.

The third time was to be a hit, sure! A Chief was found of the true cut of the very elect, "with eyes severe and beard of formal cut," nothing Irish about him, not even his name; a man who moved in the charmed circle of the very elect! He was not only so, but he was a strict temperance man, too! And so Mr. Davis was made Chief to enforce the high license law, and to put down the gambling with an iron hand. No, not that, "gently, but firmly," was the *modus operandi* of the new chief, whose face would do to model a saint for a church window. Now, we have never been disposed to be hard on Chief Davis, and are particularly lenient to him—or rather to his memory, for, alas! he is gone—now that he is a little under a cloud. But he did not stop the games. We have the word of the moral party itself for this. It is a matter we are absolutely in the dark about. That is a disagreeable thing to confess—that is, for a journalist. But, really, we have to take their word for the existence of this horrid naughtiness. Not only so, but we are obliged to shine by a borrowed light again, when it comes to the charge that this wonderfully nice chief, who walks on so high a plane, actually took bribes of the gamblers not to raid their games. Then he tried to bribe one of his men, through another, to hush up about him and the captain. Fonck told of himself that he allowed his house to be used, and that he acted as a go-between for a Chinaman and Captain Ketlar to fix the price of the "privilege." Then Benedict comes into court and says he let the chief make use of him to bribe Fonck to shut up. When the other go-between got the "grand bounce" this one found he had a conscience, and although he could not stand by the chief in a wrong of which he was a part, he had to stand by his "pal," who

acted as go-between with Ah Toy, or whatever the "mandarin's" name was. So Benedict saved Fonck and sacrificed Davis.

We say we shine by a borrowed light in all this news. We lack the high privilege of the confidence and esteem of these fellows who participate in a villany and then turn State's evidence. They do not favor our back stairs with a visit, nor ourselves with the story of their own rascality. But we are willing to credit the story, and give it for what it is worth. It seems a little strange to speak of the "immorality of gaming" by the side of this mess from the police office.

Well, surely it is a queer way to reform things! And now there is a call made on Workman to "stand in with" this noble party of reform and continue the lifting of the city up to the high moral plane these people are on the road to. Workman will consult his honor and the city's interest by following his own Democratic nose, and giving the very moral people who run the McCarty's of the police office a wide berth. By the way it is rumored that "Doc" J. D. Dunlap is likely to succeed to the office made vacant by Davis' resignation. He seems too good a man to meet with favor at the hands of McCarthy's friends. If he does get there and maintains his usual good horse sense, he may steer clear of the clique, and make a good, honest Chief. Meantime *vive* Republican reform!

"Byington vs. Vandever."

We had no idea of making this a genuine cause celebre, but by the aid of General Vandever it may become so. He makes a statement in yesterday's *Express*, to try to break the force of Byington's allegations. The latter gentleman seems to be honest in all he says. He gives chapter and verse and appeals directly to the records for all his allegations. He seems like a man of his word. There is no *prima facie* evidence of any attempt to conceal, color or twist in what he says.

The "General's" statements are hardly so frank and straightforward. Mr. Byington did not deny that General Vandever was re-elected in 1880. He specifically stated such to be the case. Nor did he state that he ever ran against Vandever. Why so much trouble to set these facts forth on the part of the "General" unless it be to suggest the idea that the contest was on these grounds?

As to most of these statements it is now reduced to a question of veracity between the two men. For our own part, we must say Byington's story appears to us true. He is straightforward that he ran for office in the district, because Vandever being in the army as a Brigadier-General had thereby ceased to have any right to sit in Congress. A resolution of either house of Congress is not a law beyond the walls of such house. There is a general law forbidding any man to hold two offices under the Government. Byington says the Committee on Elections reported against Vandever. He gives the resolution of the House by which the other is declared to have occupied the seat without any warrant of law for months. He states that Conkling and Crittenden took his side of the case. He further says that Vandever denied in Washington that he was drawing double pay, but that he proved it on him. Byington seems to tell a straight story about the affair.

The Vote of Our Colored Citizens

Much campaign thunder and party capital is made by Republican politicians and the press of that organization upon an alleged coercion of the colored voters in the Southern States. In this city a morning contemporary has shed many inky tears upon this fruitful subject. The "shotgun" policy of the Southern Democracy has been represented as the argument by which the party obtained control of the National Government. Such statements as Mr. Blaine, from his far-off home amid the pines of Maine, sorely bewail the fate of the colored voter, driven at the point of the bayonet to cast his ballot for men he is alleged to hate.

The very journal in this place which joins so copiously in this deluge of tears said on Tuesday morning that nearly all the colored men in this city voted for W. H. Workman for Mayor. The said colored voter was not greatly complimented by the paper in question for this act, which is always construed into downright treason to the party. This is a discovery which should open the eyes of our esteemed Republican friends to a very cogent fact. Workman is of Southern birth. The colored voters of Los Angeles know he is from Missouri. That is just the reason they voted for him. He is far from being the first or the only man of that section for whom the colored men here voted *en masse*, and he is not the last.

RAILROADING is the great trump card of the present game of development in Los Angeles. In the *HERALD* to-day will be found a very comprehensive article on this situation from the *Chicago Railway Age*, the great authority on this head. No doubt can be entertained that the next two years will see marvelous progress made in the railroad systems of this State—and more particularly here in the southern counties of California. With the new roads will come new towns which will grow up like mushrooms in the matter of quickness, but "founded as the rock" in the matter of solidity and lasting qualities. The population will be

come phenomenally increased, and the value of all property will advance to a still more exalted plane. Those who visit Kansas City, and the southwestern quarter of the State of Kansas, return here, one and all, impressed with the fact that growth hereabouts is slow, development meagre, and values on property a thing of stability and fixedness when they compare our affairs with those of the places referred to above. All signs point to the fact that Los Angeles and all the southern counties of California have but barely begun on the march upward and onward.

MOVEMENTS are reported as being in progress to make a most rigid investigation of the condition of the vote in the Court House precinct as cast at the municipal election last Monday. During the progress of the count a row took place, in which there was a great deal of confusion. The ballots are reported to have been scattered and strewn as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa." They were smeared with ink upon them, and otherwise pretty roughly handled. This was before the count had been concluded. The ballots were gathered up, more or less carefully and the count completed, so far as such a state of affairs would allow of. The whole matter should be scrutinized with the utmost vigilance, and if wrong has been done, that wrong should be made right. The right of suffrage is a most sacred one. Any attempt to curtail that right, to thwart or subvert the will of the people, is a crime of the grossest nature.

Mr. J. B. De Janart, for two terms County Clerk and Auditor of Colusa county, Cal., left this city yesterday for home, after a week's visit to this section, in the interest of irrigation, subdivision and development of lands. He said that he was more than entertained and astonished at what he saw and did not express it. He returns fortified with facts and statistics that will be of great benefit to his country.

Dana Tract, of 49 Lots.
On Jefferson near Figueroa, will be sold at auction Saturday, Dec. 11th, at 2 o'clock. The Waverly tract is withdrawn for the present. Los Angeles Land Bureau, 101 First street. GEO. W. FRANK, Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

—BY THE—

SPANISH-AMERICAN BOOTH

—OF THE—

BAZAAR OF NATIONS.

—AT—

MOTT HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

FIRST—Mexican National airs, by Señora Cecilia, Señora Castellon, Señora Castellon, Andorra, Arevalo.

SECOND—Piano Duet—Señorita Annette, Señora Ballesada. Also two Spanish songs by the same.

THIRD—Danzas habaneras, Señora Gonzalez.

FOURTH—Spanish Song—Señora y Señor Castellon.

FIFTH—Señorita Arcadia Arzaga.

GUITARISTS—Castellon, Arevalo and Arzaga.

Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

H. C. WYATT, MANAGER.

The World-Renowned Artists.

MR. AND MRS. W. J.

FLORENCE!

Supported by their New York Comedy Co.

To-Night. DOMEY AND SON

Mr. Florence in his great character of "Capt. Edg. G. Cuttle."

Thursday night, Tom Taylor's great drama, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

FRIDAY NIGHT. THE FLIRT.

Two and a half hours of Laughter.

Saturday evening Matinee.

OUR GOVERNOR.

Each lady attending receiving miniature portrait.

Saturday Night, Farewell Performance.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR!

Seats now on sale.

DRESS CIRCLE AND ORCHESTRA, \$1.

Parlor Dramatics.

PROF. J. V. SPROUL WILL CONDUCT,

at nominal cost, Parlor Dramatics and Tableaux for winter evening entertainments. Address Box 3, this office. no21-1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH \$300

or \$500 capital as full partner in bottling beer and soft drinks; one who is not afraid to work; the business at present is worth \$1500; German preferred. Address HAYES & GILMER, Elmer street, room 10. no21-1m

FOR SALE—4 ROOM LODGING-HOUSE

in the city; best location; low rent; long lease; half cash; balance time or city property. Apply to GEO. D. CARLE, 108 N. 2nd St., 2nd floor. no21-1m

WANTED—A PRACTICAL, ENERGETIC

man with \$500, to take a half interest in a light, legitimate and lucrative business in the city. Address P. O. box 555. no21-1m

FOR SALE—FURNISHED BOARDING

house of 40 rooms; central location; good dining room, with large parlors; the rooms are rented for \$800 per month; three years' lease on house; price \$50 cash; none but parties meaning business need apply. HEAVY LINDLEY, 75 North Spring street, rooms 4 and 5. no21-1m

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND LODGING

house, 22 rooms, all newly furnished; rent only \$50; a great bargain; also a few other good investments; call early at 33 North Spring street. no21-1m

GREAT BARGAIN—SULPHUR SPRINGS

Hotel at Long Station, on S. P. R. R., and 200 acres of fine land, with plenty of wood and water, for sale in whole or in part. Particulars, Altitude 1820 feet. No loss. Fine orchards, vineyards, flower gardens, etc. Also postoffice, express and telegraph offices at the door. The finest bargain in the State will be given. Address JOHN LANG, Fremont, Cal. no21-1m

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A GOOD

business for sale. For particulars address J. HARDY, Photographer, Pomona, Cal. no21-1m

WANTED—PAYING BUSINESS OPPOR-

tunities at P. C. AGENCY, 39 N. Spring. no21-1m

IF YOU WANT A PAYING BUSINESS

call at P. C. AGENCY, 39 N. Spring. no21-1m

PERSONAL.

\$5 WORTH FREE, SUPERB DEVELOP-

ment of form and limbs, a pure, lovely complexion, sparkling eyes and perfect health guaranteed. Book of "Physical Culture" free. DR. L. C. HARMON, 313 Haight street, San Francisco, Cal. no21-1m

MEETING NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE—Coun. de Lion Commandery No. 9, K. E. T. will meet this THURSDAY, evening, December 9th, at 8 o'clock, at the Temple in good standing are cordially invited. R. T. MULLARD, Recorder. 49-1

ORANGE GROWERS' PROTECTIVE

Union will meet the rooms of the Board of Trade December 10th, at 10 a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. All persons who are signers of the Orange Growers' Protective Union are entitled to vote at this election. 48-1

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as cook and housekeeper for a gentleman without family. Also a man to care for and work the grounds of a small place, and attend to one of two horses; man and wife preferred; comfortable home, easy work and good wages; references required. Address P. O. box 35, South Pasadena. 49-1

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL

housework in a family without children. German preferred. wages \$15 per month. Apply L. SCHMIDT, Room 1, Ducommun Block. 49-1

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MALE AND

female help, constantly. MISS CHES-TER, 35 South Spring street. Telephone 561. 49-1

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR BABY 3

months old. Apply to Dr. Pierpont, 75 N. Main street; hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. 47-3

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS

at 48 Sineva street. 47-3

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GEN-

eral housework. Apply at 133 Temple street. 48-1

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED BY COMPETENT woman to act as cook; can do all kinds of cooking. Address T. C. this office. 49-1

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT OFFERS

his services for keeping books and making out bills for parties who do not employ a bookkeeper; best references given. Address C. K. P. O. Box 573 Los Angeles. 49-1

WANTED—A SITUATION TO CARE

for an invalid, companion, rheumatism, etc. Permanent, will sew, mend and be found most useful; middle-aged; terms moderate. Apply at 912 Virginia and Pearl streets. 47-3

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSERY

governess or to do upstairs work. E. H. box 1103. 47-3

WANTED—SITUATION AS A BARTEN-

der, by a man who speaks French, German and English. Address M. DIETSCH, this office. 47-3

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$1000 TO IN-

vest in a good paying business. Call at 419 West Fourth street. 48-1

BIDS WANTED FOR PAINTING TWO

cottages; labor only. Apply at 716 Tem-

ple street. 48-1

SINGLE GENTLEMAN WITH CAPITAL

would like to join a young commercial

man or as a ranch as partner. Address

W. Y. W. this office. 47-3

TO CAPITALISTS—WANTED A POSITION

as Superintendent by experienced pro-

cessed and manager (10 years' experience as

manager) in fruit canneries. Address A. B.

P. O. Box 491, city. 49-1

TO ANIMALS WANTED—The highest

cash price will be paid for live wild

animals of all kinds, such as mountain

lions, wild cats, cougars, bears, coon,

etc. Large wild birds and monkeys also

wanted. Apply at OSTRICH FARM

near Los Angeles. 49-1

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD

meal, go to the Stevenson House, res-

taurant, corner of First and Los Angeles

streets. 49-1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—11 HEAD OF FINE, WELL

broken driving horses, single or double,

at J. B. Smith's, 18 North Los Angeles

street. C. W. FERGUSON. 47-3

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS AND

household goods at 416 West Seventh

street. 49-1

FOR SALE—THE SAN BERNARDINO

Steam Washer by HARPER & REYNOLDS,

is 90 N. Main st., Los Angeles. 47-2

FOR SALE—75 HEAD OF HORSES, JUST

arrived from Oregon; single and double

matched pairs. BULL'S HEAD, Eighth st.,

from Main to Spring, Los Angeles. CAMP-

BELL & HAY. 47-1

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 COMBINATION

pool table, good as new; outfit all com-

plete; also, a billiard table in perfect or-

der. 22 Vine st. 49-1

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON THE INSTAL-

ment plan on easy terms; lodging

houses centrally located; houses and lots

in all parts of Los Angeles; also, a few

town and country. ROCHESTER & LAY-

TON, No. 9 North Main st. 47-1

FOR SALE—20 HEAD OF A. 1 MILCO

arrived from Oregon; single and double

matched pairs. BULL'S HEAD, Eighth st.,

from Main to Spring, Los Angeles. CAMP-

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THOUSANDS OF THE CHOICEST TREASURES OF STANDARD AND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS,
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BOOKS

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BOOKS

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Look at a Few of These Prices:

Books by different authors, elegantly bound in cloth: Regular price, \$1.25. Our price, only 35c.

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6. A Daughter of Heth. Black.
7. A Cardinal Sin. Hugh Conway.
8. Belinda. Broughton.
9. Called Back and Dark Days. Hugh Conway.
10. Cast Up by the Sea. Baker.
11. Christmas Stories. Dickens-Collins.
12. Children of the Abbey. Roche.
13. Complete Letter Writer. Hanford.
14. Deep Down. Ballantyne.
15. Doris. "The Duchess."
16. Dickens' Child's History of England.
17. Dickens' Short Stories.
18. Dickens' Story Teller.
19. Don Quixote. Cervantes.
20. East Lynne. Wood.
21. Eight Years' Wandering in Ceylon.
22. Erling the Bold. Ballantyne.
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28. For Lilies. Rosa N. Carey.
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30. Guy Mannering. Scott.
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42. Ishmaelite. Braddon.
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44. Jane Eyre. Bronte.
45. John Halifax, Gentleman. Mulock.
46. Ladies' Etiquette.
47. Ladies' Family Physician. Chavasse.
48. Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer.
49. Ladies Lindores. Oliphant.
50. Last of the Mohicans. Cooper.
51. Madcap Violet. Black.
52. Mark Seaworth. Kingston.
53. Macleod of Dare. Black.
54. Margaret and her Bridesmaids. Julia Stretton.
55. Maid of Athens. McCarthy.
56. Midshipman. Kingston.
57. Mill on the Floss. George Eliot.
58. Mrs. Geoffrey. "The Duchess."
59. Murders of the Rue Morgue. Poe.
60. Mysterious Island. Verne.
61. Old Middleton's Money. Mary Cecil Hay.
62. Oliver Twist. Dickens.
63. Our Mutual Friend. Dickens.
64. Outre Mer. Longfellow.
65. Paul and Virginia. Rasselas and Vicar of Wakefield. St. Pierr, Johnson and Goldsmith.
66. Peter the Whaler. Kingstn.
67. Phantom Fortune. Braddn.
68. Phyllis. "The Duchess."
69. Pilgrim's Progress. Bunya.
70. Red Eric. Ballantyne.
71. Rifle and Hound in Ceylon. Baker.
72. Robinson Crusoe. De Foe.
73. Romola. George Eliot.
74. Round the World. Kingstn.
75. Salt Water. Kingston.
76. Sartor Resartus. Carlyle.
77. Scottish Chiefs. Porter.
78. Shadows and Sunbeams. Fanny Fern.
79. Shadon Bells. Black.
80. Sketch Book. Irving.
81. Stoddard's Readings and Recitations. Stoddard.
82. Strange Adventures of a Pheton. Black.
83. Sunrise. Black.
84. Swiss Family Robinson. Wss and Monto-lieu.
85. Thaddeus of Warsaw. Portt.
86. That Beautiful Wretch. Blk.
87. Three Feathers. Black.
88. Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby. Hughes.
89. Tom Crinkle's Log. Scott.
90. Tour of the World in Eight Days. Verne.
91. 20,000 Leagues Under the Sa. Verne.
92. Two on a Tower. Hardy.
93. The Arundel Motto. Mary Cecil Hay.
94. To the Bitter End. Braddon.
95. Vanity Fair. Thackeray.
96. Waverly. Scott.
97. Willey Reilly. Carleton.
98. Washington and Marion (Lift).
99. Webster's Life. Banvard.
100. Young Forresters. The. Kingston.

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In sets, the works of all the popular authors, bound in cloth, half-calf and half-morocco:

Dickens' Complete Works, 15 volumes, cloth bound; regular price, \$18.75; our price only \$9.75; half calf—regular price, \$55; our price only \$25.

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George Eliot's Complete Works, 8 volumes—Cloth, regular price, \$12; our price only \$5.25.

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Macaulay's History of England, 5 volumes—Cloth, regular price, \$5; our price only \$1.75.

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The Waverly Novels, 24 volumes—Cloth, regular price, \$30; our price only \$22.50. Half cash, regular price, \$60; our price only \$40. In 12 volumes, cloth, regular price, \$18; our price only \$9.75.

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For the CHILDREN BY THE MILLION.

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In Full Seal, regular price, \$3.50; only \$1.50.

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Just out, the only large type edition published containing all the maps, illustrations, and a full American supplement. Price in sheep, \$35; our price only \$18.50. Price in cloth, \$24; our price only \$13.50.

Dante's Purgatory and Paradise—Regular price, in cloth, \$6; our price only \$3.75.

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Dore Bible Gallery—Regular price, in cloth, \$6; our price only \$3.75. In full morocco, regular price, \$10; our price only \$4.75.

Milton's Paradise Lost—Regular price, in cloth, \$6; our price only \$3.75; and thousands of other books too numerous to mention.

COME AT ONCE!

THIS GREAT SALE WILL POSITIVELY

Close December 25.

THE PUBLISHERS' BOOK STORE,

No. 119 North Spring, Opp. Los Angeles County Bak.

Main Store, 834 Market St., Phelan Block, San Francisco.

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

NEWS NOTES.

Five tramps applied for lodgings last night at the city jail.

The express train No. 20 was four hours late yesterday, which accounts for the non-delivery of the mail last night.

All Illinois men and women in the city are requested to meet this evening, socially and for business purposes, at the Council chamber.

The stealing of buggy robes out of buggies continues unabated. A fine robe was stolen yesterday out of the buggy of Dr. Hastings. It has the initials C. S. H. on it.

D. A. Moriarty (not Moriarty), Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has a young prospective fireman that weighs eleven pounds. The father is as comfortable as possible.

Work has been commenced on the construction of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railroad, by the Grant Brothers, who are reported to have the contract for twenty miles of grading.

The Town Council of San Buena Ventura has granted Mr. L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, a franchise to build gas works and lay down gas pipes in the streets of the town, and to lay the track of a street railway along the same.

There was a terrible battle between three Africans on Requesa street at midnight yesterday, about two Hotentots who stood by and saw the fray. One of the coons got terribly kicked. No arrests were made.

P. Golding and J. Gamble, two mechanics arrested by W. B. Crawford, a private detective, on the 10th of November on the charge of having stolen a necktie at the store of Pitcher & Gray, were discharged yesterday by Justice Austin.

The young men of the Park Association will give a Retaliation Social Friday evening at the First Baptist Church, corner of Fort and Sixth streets. A very interesting programme has been arranged and a pleasant time is expected.

William Lawer and Thomas Williams are two fellows suspected of being connected with the gang of shoe thieves arrested on Tuesday evening by Officers Rogers and Haskett. They were found early yesterday morning on Commercial street by Officers Huston and Tyler and locked up.

Officer P. H. Little was tried yesterday in Justice Austin's court on the charge of having committed a battery upon Robert R. Dominguez on the 20th of October, 1886. The case was originally called in Justice Kane's court, but transferred to Justice Austin on a change of venue. Little was discharged.

Mr. L. W. Hellmuth has laid the track of the City Railway Company along the extension of North Main street from the Plaza to Alameda street. He is ready to extend the line to the river as soon as Chavez street is widened and straightened. This will be a great public improvement.

Eleven miles of steel rails have arrived for the extension of the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R., enough to carry it to Azusa, but the ties are still lacking. These essential elements in railroad building are very scarce. The timbers for the bridge over the San Gabriel river are ready for being placed over that saintly stream.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

He steals his New Made Friend's Wealth and Tears his Pants.

A man who had taken lodgings at the Arlington Lodging House, on Commercial street, yesterday made the acquaintance of a stranger with whom he went the rounds all day. Early this morning he invited him to share his bed and they repaired together to the lodging house. No sooner was the host undressed than the guest made a grab for his nether garments, in which was \$22.50. The pantalones were torn but the thief got the money. The owner called out for help, which came in the shape of a hobblesby night clerk, to whom the thief was turned over whilst the robbed man went to hunt for the police. Meantime the thief scared the clerk and got off with the money.

Bazaar of Nations.

The attendance at the Bazaar of Nations entertainment in Mott's Hall last night was much larger than on the opening night and shows the great interest that is taken in charitable projects by the benevolent people of Los Angeles. The grand march included a large number of persons than on the opening night and was more striking in many respects. The attendance yesterday afternoon was also very large and lunch was well patronized by the business men and merchants. The ladies who have charge of the lunch specially request that the merchants will send what provisions they can without being solicited. The programme after the grand march was very interesting and included a number of well delivered and interesting recitations and songs.

On Friday evening a grand Spanish entertainment will be given, with national dances, etc. Every evening will be marked by the introduction of some novelty. The Bazaar will remain open for the rest of the week, and will be brought to a close by a grand ball on Saturday evening.

The Hawaiian people regret that owing to the crowded condition of its columns it cannot devote as much space to this brilliant affair as it deserves.

The Spanish-American Booth.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Spanish-American Booth, who will appear on Friday evening at the Spanish American Concert, in Mott Hall: Don Antonio F. Coronel, Señora De Mariana de Coronel, Mrs. M. K. Vernon, Mrs. E. Bouton, Mrs. John Bryson, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Huber, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Fountain, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Budlong, Miss Cohen, Miss Hutchinson, Señoras Antoinette and Mariquita Ballades, Señora Castellón, Señora Arredita Araga, Señoras Luisa Williamson and Tulia Williamson, Señora Ysabela Sepulveda, Señora Elvira Sepulveda, Señora Adela Thompson, Don M. K. Vernon, Don M. S. Arvalo, Señor Castillon, Don Eduardo Arango, Don Roberto Williams, Señor Andrade.

Another Cable Road.

The City Council yesterday granted to J. M. Thompson and Geo. C. Knox a franchise for a cable railroad from any point on the south side of the city, on Grand avenue, up that street to Temple street, there paralleling the present line to the terminus, with a branch to East Los Angeles, terminating at Chestnut street, making over six miles of track and causing the expenditure of \$400,000. This road will be the longest cable road on the Pacific Coast.

THE KILGORE TRIAL.

Telling the Story of the Murder Again.

JURORS VIEW THE SCENE.

Hon. S. M. White, for the People, Makes an Eye-Witness Repeat the Story.

More than ordinary interest is being taken in the trial of Ira B. Kilgore, charged with the murder of John Oldridge, on July 27th last, now going on before Judge Cheesey of the Superior Court of this city. All day yesterday the court room was filled by interested spectators, not of the ordinary sort of idlers for news, but of members of the legal profession and citizens who do not usually attend upon the routine of courts investigating the lower strata of criminal matters.

There must be something in the case more than ordinary to produce this interest, and yet it is not apparent in either the social standing of the accused or of the deceased, nor in the amount of money brought to bear in the case. Neither of the parties in the tragedy being investigated were distinguished in any way above the fellow men of their plane of avocation, nor is there a kinship of wealth on either side recklessly interested in the outcome of the trial. The deceased was an ordinary mechanic who had many friends, it is true, at the same time his slayer was a young man who had his friends, but between the two, although in neighborly employ in the same house, an almost inexplicable antagonism grew up, culminating in the death by violence of the physically stronger man.

In the old days before deadly weapons were in common use the chances would have been in favor of the man now resorting from his animosities in any contest of personal vigor; now, it would seem, that the public are anxious to see determined just how far the law permits the weaker party among men to resort to the decisive manner in which nations now resort to modern means of resentment.

It is for the jury, who are not permitted to read the comments of this or any other journal in the matter, to determine this serious question and no doubt the public interest manifested is due to an earnest desire to ascertain just how far the *lex talionis* of two divergent systems of civilization may be exercised in Los Angeles to-day. These reflections are those merely of the reporter of the *Los Angeles Herald*, to report the proceedings in court, whose simple duty might better perhaps be confined to a detailed report of the proceedings in court, were it not that these are tedious and full of repetition. But the record follows with such completeness as seems necessary.

The following jury of good and true men were accepted soon after the opening of the Court yesterday, viz: D. W. Head, Geo. H. Bryan, Wm. Wiley, Alfred Workman, W. M. Allison, D. W. Standley, John R. Beck, A. M. McCarr, T. P. Withersell, A. C. Clement, H. S. Seward and C. D. Platt. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Holton and S. M. White, Esq., and the defense by H. T. Gage, Esq. The first witness called was Theodore Giese, who testified that he knew both deceased and Kilgore; was present when Oldridge was shot; described the room up stairs where he and deceased were. Kilgore came up stairs with a pair of shafts and asked Oldridge to paint them. Oldridge replied by saying he would not take any orders from him, and told him to leave. Kilgore then went down stairs and a few minutes returned and told Oldridge the shafts must be painted, and if he (Oldridge) would not obey his orders he could pack up his tools and leave. Oldridge then threw a putty knife he had in his hand at Kilgore, who went behind some wagon bodies and then came out, and while Oldridge was approaching him cried: "Look out!" and then fired a pistol. Oldridge fell and witness went to him immediately, and took Oldridge's hand, who said: "Good bye; I am going," and almost immediately died—within about three minutes. They were about four feet apart when Kilgore fired the shot, and about fifteen feet when Oldridge threw the putty knife at Kilgore. A diagram of the premises was drawn and a good deal of cross-examination occurred between counsel over matters more or less material or immaterial. Witness testified that he was friendly towards both Oldridge and Kilgore. Upon cross-examination witness testified that Kilgore had addressed Oldridge in a kindly and not an offensive manner, but became a little mixed over the testimony given on the examination before the Coroner as Mr. Gage recalled it to his mind, and admitted that he was not altogether friendly toward defendant.

To impress the jury more perfectly with the surrounding situation and furniture of the place, at the request of Mr. Gage, the court allowed the jury, upon stipulation between the attorneys, to visit the scene of the homicide, and where the court reconvened with the jury listened to a descriptive testimony of witness concerning localities, positions of defendant, deceased and witness when the homicide occurred. The court then adjourned until 2 p. m., at which time the examination of this witness was resumed. The main point drawn out upon cross-examination, that none of the employees of Luitweiler & Co. were friendly toward Kilgore.

Dr. E. J. McGowan, who assisted at the inquest, testified intelligently of the wound which caused the death of the deceased, showing upon the person of Mr. White the point of entrance of the bullet's traverse and exit in part. The bullet entering the muscles of the left shoulder, passed upon a downward plane through the cavities of the chest, thence to the left side of the lung, cutting the aorta, splitting or shearing itself against the vertebra, near the fourth rib.

An effort was made with this witness to construct a theory of the plane of antagonism existing between deceased and defendant at the time of the pistol shot, but the plainness of it did not appear to the reporter, although the jury doubtless saw, in their minds' eyes, just how the bullet traveled.

Dr. McFarland, Coroner, testified as to the cause of death of deceased, and was dismissed without cross-examination.

E. Lemmon, blacksmith, saw defendant on the sidewalk on the day of the homicide, walking toward Wilmington street, about 8 a. m. Never saw any pistol in the hands of Kilgore, except about three weeks before the shooting, when Kilgore showed him one, and having a black eye from a beating Oldridge had given him, remarked to witness that he was "fixed for Oldridge, and would take no more thrashings from him."

E. P. Johnson, bookkeeper, was in front of the building when the shot was

fired, and heard it; was with Hickey, and spoke of it to him as a matter he had expected. Kilgore had told him previously that he had bought a pistol and practiced with it for about two weeks, so that he could kill a squirrel on the run, and showed witness a bullet with squirrel hair upon it, and that he did not intend to take anything more from Oldridge. This witness was the bookkeeper for Luitweiler before July 1st, when Kilgore took his place, and is now the bookkeeper. He thinks Oldridge had the idea very violently that Kilgore wanted to procure his discharge; was very friendly with Oldridge, but in cross-examination admitted that in all his conversations with Kilgore the latter had qualified his statements as to his pistol and practice that, if Oldridge should attack him, he would be prepared for him.

Joe Taylor (colored), a blacksmith, was not very positive about anything. He said he had not been in the country long enough to remember right well.

Mrs. Maria Noriega, through an interpreter, simply told that the distance was about a half block from Luitweiler's store to her house, where defendant lived.

Charles Cushing was shown a pistol (for fear of its going off again, neither Court nor counsel cared to handle it much), but did not identify it; he only knew that Kilgore had told him he carried a pistol in self-defense.

John Arick had heard defendant say he had bought a pistol, after having a difficulty with a painter, to defend himself.

Mr. Johnson recalled, admitted that he had talked with one witness about the case, but had never received any money.

W. A. McCabe, police officer, recognized the pistol shown him as the one handed to him by the defendant when he delivered himself, but got a little mixed as to what witness said on the occasion, his testimony before the Coroner not quite agreeing with that given on direct examination.

At this point the Court adjourned till 10 a. m. this morning.

The Biggest Run Ever Seen in

People's Store To-Day.

We are going to clean about 100 or more combination dress patterns ranging from 12 to 16 yards and from \$1 to \$8 per pattern. These are the newest imported dress goods patterns and none of them is worth less than double what is asked.

We will also undertake the sale of the 45-inch all wool goods, 50c, that we sold at 75c and which is worth \$1.

And the 22 1/2 inch wool dress goods at 35c that we sold at 50c and which is cheap at 75c.

We will sell all the apiece prismatic glass filled with a bottle of cologne perfume. At 10c we will sell each bottle of very fine perfume, warrant good.

At 25c we will sell 12 cakes of perfumed toilet soap, each cake 2 1/2 ounces.

We will also have an immense sale of hosiery for men, women and children, such as socks, undershirts, and drawers.

No. 50—Ladies' solid color, extra fine, full finished in and the best for 50c a pair, by the box of six pairs, \$1.50.

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War Department Signal Service.

U. S. Army.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Bureau of Commerce and Agriculture. Report of observations taken at Los Angeles, California, December 8, 1886:

Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Temperature
4:07 A.M.	30.15	42	41	NE	3	Clear	42
12:07 P.M.	30.11	59	52	S	3	Clear	59
7:07 P.M.	30.01	54	53	W	3	Cloudy	54

Maximum Thermometer, 64.0.
Minimum Thermometer, 41.0.

Dots.

J. W. Davis, Prescription Druggist.

Tassili's Punch Cigars at P. O. Cigar Store.

Horse blankets and buggy robes at Foy's harness shop.

Go to the Pony Stable, 14 N. Main street, for a stylish turnout cheap.

Push parlor suits, easy chairs. New invoice just arrived at Allen's.

Carpet—fall patterns—now arriving. Prices lower than ever, at Allen's.

"Sierra Madre," best five cent cigar, for sale only at corner First and Main.

The Montebello Champagne depot is now at Weyse Brothers, Naud's warehouse.

Burke & Johnson's Dublin Stout for sale by H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring st.

If you want to furnish your house with little money, call at Allen's, 32 S. Spring st.

Ash, cherry and walnut bedroom sets. Extra inducements offered this week at Allen's.

Raphael & Schlesinger, 15 North Main street, take the lead in wall papers and decorations.

If you want choice residence lots in Pasadena, apply to E. C. Webster & Co., investment bankers.

H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring street, makes a specialty of fine Kentucky whiskeys for family and medicinal use.

Go to H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring street, for fine sherry and elder for cooking and medicinal purposes.

The best place to buy your crockery, glass, ware and decorated ware is at Polhaus & Vollmer's, next to the Postoffice.

O. L. Susand, prince of tonsorial artists, 327 N. Main street, dressed convenience and elegance; courteous treatment.

Bon Ton Bath and Barber Shop. O. L. Susand. Finest west of Chicago. New enameled baths. 227 N. Main street.

If you want to be driven over the high lands of Pasadena, call on E. C. Webster & Co., investment bankers, Pasadena.

Genevieve, Rakoczy, Hunyadi Janos, Apollinaris, Bethesda and Vichy mineral waters for sale by H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring street.

E. C. Webster & Co., investment bankers, have the largest list of city and suburban lots for sale in Pasadena. Call on them in the Exchange block.

Gold Lock See, the finest imported champagne in the market. H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring street, agent. This wine can also be obtained from Jerry Illich.

Persons desiring pure California wines to send to their friends in the East will find it to their advantage by calling on H. J. Woolcott, 26 & 28 N. Spring street, and inspecting the stock.

Prosperity is booming in Pasadena. E. C. Webster & Co., investment bankers, have unequal facilities for advising the investment of large or small amounts where profits can be guaranteed.

Iron sulphate. Springs, thirteen miles drive east from Los Angeles, pleasant health and pleasure resort; located on high mesa land. Hot mineral baths, equal to Hot Springs of Arkansas. Mineral waters remarkable for cure of rheumatism, diseases of stomach, kidneys, skin and nervous system. Good hotel, full of recreation. Two trains daily from Santa Ana railroad; \$1.25 round trip. Daily mail and telephone. Fulton Wells F. O. Cal.

Real Estate Buyers!

Best Location

Fine California Wines, Brandies, Etc.

ASSORTED CASES TO SHIP HOME EAST TO YOUR FRIENDS

FOR CHRISTMAS!

CALL AND PRICE THEM.

Joe Bayer & Co.,

29 N. Main St. Telephone No. 38.

FREE DELIVERY!

Choice Old Whiskies.

Wholesale and Retail, in Lots to Suit.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Peruvian Bitters

JOE BAYER & CO.

29 North Main Street.

Notice of Dissolution of Partners.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name and style of Dupuy & Co., doing business in the city of Los Angeles, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. E. Dupuy having retired from the firm, hereby assumes all the obligations of the said partnership.

N. B.—All property sold by the firm named as represented.

E. B. DENNIS.

Los Angeles, December 8, 1886.

New and Beautiful Map.

The Case of Mr. Notary Lebrun

"Stand up, gentlemen and ladies," cried the black-robed usher in a ceremonious tone, "the court is about to enter."

It was in the ante-chamber of the Palace of Justice in Rouen, in the autumn of 1877. I was passing a short holiday in the Norman capital, where the night before, at the Café d'Angleterre, I had made the acquaintance of the editor of *La Gazette de Rouen*. He had invited me to attend the trial of what he stated was one of the most curious causes célèbres that had ever come before a French court, and had accompanied me with a most excellent seat by his side at the table allotted to the press.

The large hall was crammed with spectators, the majority of which were ladies. These had encroached on the spaces reserved for the officials of the court, and some had even been placed on a bench behind the *fauteuils* of the judges themselves. From what I had been told the charge was one of attempted murder, a capital offense, by the way, in France. The attempt had been totally unsuccessful; it was the personality of the court, and not that which aroused such interest in his abortive crime. Mr. Lebrun, notary-at-law, had lived for forty years in the town, during which time he had gained universal respect and sympathy by the uprightness of his dealings, social and professional. Though not one of the lions of the profession, he was very comfortably off, and until the day of his extraordinary crime had always been looked upon as the most peace-loving and peaceable of men. It was said that the victim had been a perfect stranger to him, and no explanation of the reason of his conduct could be imagined. It was supposed that M. Lebrun had yielded to a momentary attack of homicidal mania in his cruel and cowardly assault, and this excuse it was expected would be put forward in his defense.

I examined the countenance of the prisoner with the greatest interest when, on the order of the presiding judge, he was brought into the dock between two gendarmes; an examination which clearly explained to me the reason of the popular excitement when it became known that Notary Lebrun had been arrested for attempted murder.

No one, not even our dear de Balzac, could have imagined a criminal in this most peaceful-looking of men. He was of the true type of the bourgeois provincial lawyer, short in stature, spare of frame, bald and ceremonious in his dress, slightly bald and spectacled. His expression was decidedly amiable, and his manner, though slightly prim—an attribute to his profession—affable and pleasing. In one word, the very last man I should have expected to see charged with violence. I could hardly picture to myself Notary Lebrun boxing his office boy's ears.

After he had entered the dock he glanced around the hall and seemed both surprised and amused to find himself the object of so much curiosity. He smiled, shrugged his shoulders, muttered something, and then sat down between his two guardians, to rise, however, again the next minute, and to bow to the judges with much courtesy.

The trial then began with the reading by the greffier of the long and prosy indictment or *acte d'accusation*. While this was being read forth another official uncovered a table which stood in the body of the hall, on which lay the *pieces de conviction*, or incriminating articles found in the prisoner's possession. These consisted of one or two bundles of papers, a small engraving in a black frame, and a most formidable looking knife, long and pointed. The point of this knife was stained with blood.

After the reading of the indictment various formalities were gone through, during the course of which it transpired that the prisoner had elected to defend himself, a decision which the president in vain attempted to persuade him to reconsider. The prisoner was then ordered to stand up to be examined.

"What is your name?"

"Lebrun, Francois Marie."

"Your age?"

"Sixty-three."

"Your profession?"

"Notary."

"You have lived in this town and exercised your profession here for forty years. You have known how to win the highest respect from your fellow-citizens. Your probity and honesty cannot for a minute be doubted. Nothing in your previous career indicated that one day in your old age you would occupy the bench of shame where you are now sitting. It is for you to explain the motive of your extraordinary conduct. This you have obstinately refused to do to the judges' instruction. Do you acknowledge that on July 11 last you struck M. Guillaume de la Leterie?"

"Yes, Mr. President."

"With full intent to kill him?"

"With full intent to kill him."

"Greffier, show the prisoner that knife. Do not put it into his hands. Prisoner, is that the weapon with which you attempted the murder?"

"It is."

"Do you acknowledge having treacherously and by means of fictitious and lying promises drawn your victim into your house?"

"Exactly so."

"You accordingly admit the lying in wait?"

"I do."

"In what way had your victim aroused your anger, your resentment? What act of his had you to revenge?"

"None."

"Answer my first question."

"In no way."

"Have you ever seen him before?"

"Yes."

"You mean on September 8, when you had a short interview with him?"

"Yes."

"Before that date you had never seen him; had not known of his existence?"

"Before that date I had never seen him, and had not known of his existence."

"What motive, then, had you in murdering him?"

"The President repeated this question three times without receiving any answer. The prisoner merely shook his head."

"Come," continued the judge persuasively, "tell us your motive. If, as we are inclined to believe, it was merely a mad impulse, one of those unexplained psychological problems that vex the scientists of the day, we shall be able, as we earnestly desire to be merciful. Reflect that by persisting in this perverse obstinacy you will force us to put the worst construction on an act for which doubtless every excuse can be made. It is for you to decide whether we are to send you for a short time to be placed under the care of an alienist physician, or whether you will be led from this hall to the gallies, if not to the scaffold."

A deep silence followed on these words, and all eyes were turned upon the prisoner. He, however, instead of answering, merely shrugged his shoulders, took a pinch of snuff, and sat down. I fancy as myself, were glad of this. It prolonged the pleasure of our curiosity.

"The jury will appreciate your conduct," said the President, severely, when it became evident that the prisoner would not speak. "It remains for the Court to hear the witnesses."

I pass over the depositions of the witnesses who had sold the knife; of the prisoner's housekeeper, an idiotic old woman, who had heard the snuff and snuff of the victim; and of one or two unimportant witnesses, and come at once to

that of M. de la Leterie, the man whose life had been attempted.

His appearance, as he walked up to the bar, attracted the sympathy of all present. He was a man of about thirty years, handsome, well-dressed and evidently belonging to the highest class of society. I looked at Lebrun when this witness entered. His peaceful face became transfigured, and his expression betokened that the bitterest passions were working within him. At a sign from the President the two wardens laid their hands upon the prisoner's wrists. It was a wise precaution, for I believe that otherwise he would have made an attempt to get at the young man.

"It's some love affair, parbleu!" muttered the reporter of one of the Parisian journals to one of his colleagues, who was sitting behind me. "It is a revenge on Don Juan, that is clear."

"I don't think so," answered the other, the men had never met. Besides look at the difference between their ages. But hush! the witness has taken the oath and is beginning to speak."

"I took the oath," said M. de la Leterie, "deposed the witness. 'I am twenty-eight years of age. I have no profession, and live on the revenue of my estates in Poitou. I do not know the prisoner, and had never seen him nor known of his existence until on the 8th of last September. I reside in Paris. One day toward the end of August my attention was called by an advertisement in the *Figaro* and I believe, in all the other Parisian papers, in which the name of Blanche Maillart, was requested to put himself in communication with Notary Lebrun, of the Cours Boleideu, at Rouen. Complimentary details satisfied me that I was the person referred to. There was some legacy due me, it was stated. I took no notice of this advertisement. Why? Oh, mon Dieu! the reason is clear enough. I have already more money than I know how to spend. An increase would have been a burden. Then I was too lazy to write, and I dreaded all the bother of a legal business. However, the advertisement was so persistently repeated that anxious to put a stop to the unpleasant notoriety that was thereby given to the name of my adored mother, who is dead, I caused M. Lebrun to be written to. Wanted, the son of Blanche Maillart, had become the gag of the day in Paris. You can judge how great was my anxiety to stop this matter. My letter was answered by return of post. It forms one of the *pieces de conviction*, I think. Lebrun wrote me that several hundred thousand francs, and many valuable antique jewels awaited the lawful heir of the late Blanche de Maillart. The money left me indifferent; the jewels—I am a collector in my lost moments—tempted me. After some further correspondence I came to Rouen and called on the notary. He received me with much courtesy and asked me to produce my papers. It appeared that the legacy came to me through a remote ancestor, by the extinction of a collateral branch of our family, and that the papers of my ancestors, as far back as my great-grandfather, who died in 1700, were necessary to establish my claim. These papers I had left in my apartment in Paris, and I doubt if I should have taken any further trouble over the matter if the prisoner had not shown me an exceedingly rare cameo ring, which he said, was the least valuable of the collection of precious stones to which he was entitled. In consequence I sent my valet to Paris for the missing documents, and fixed a second rendezvous with M. Lebrun, for the 11th of the month. On that day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I called at his house. I was received and shown up stairs by an old woman. The house appeared to be prettily deserted. None of the clerks I had seen there on the previous occasion were in their places. I was ushered into the notary's private room, and was received by him with much affability. I handed him my papers and sat down opposite him, on the other side of the writing table, while he examined them. This he did with the greatest care comparing them with some notes he had in a big black book. After about half an hour he called to me and laid the papers down and said in a tone which struck me as peculiar: 'Yes, M. Guillaume de la Leterie, Baron de Grandbourg, Count de la Haute Futaie, you are the man. You are the man,' he repeated, groping with one hand in the drawer of the table in front of him. At that moment a noise in the street attracted my attention. I turned round and looked out of the window. It was nothing, and so I immediately turned back. I found Lebrun standing in front of me. He held one hand behind his back; in the other was that old print which I see on the table there. 'Will you kindly look at this engraving?' he said, repeating all my names, and putting the picture into my hands. It was a rough print from a wood block, evidently of last century, and not interesting. It represented a man stretched out on a mattress, to which he was bound down by a complicated system of straps attached to iron rings in the floor on which he lay, and passing in various directions over his body. The man was dressed in the costume of a peasant of the middle of last century, and had a most repulsive appearance. I was still bending over the curious print when I received a violent blow on my head. I sprang to my feet, and at the same time Lebrun leaped onto me, brandishing a knife in his hand. I ward off the blow—and received a severe wound in my arm. I then closed with him, and soon mastered him. The noise of the scuffle had attracted the attention of the housekeeper, who, probably thinking that I had assaulted her master, had called in the police. To these I handed over my friend, and returned shortly after to Paris, to get rid of the legacies he had given me. Besides the blow on my head and the stab in my arm, the gentleman had bitten me on the floor. I can offer no explanation as to the motive of his conduct. I presume that much study had made him mad. I bear him no ill-will, and I hope the court will deal leniently with him. Beyond disavowing me about those antique jewels, as I held him down, I do no harm. I hope M. le President will now permit me to retire. Rouen is a charming city, medieval and picturesque, but in October I decidedly prefer Paris."

A round of applause greeted these generous words, a manifestation which the President did not attempt to check. The prisoner, however, struggled in the hands of his guardians, and pursued the last speaker as he left the hall with words of the most powerful abuse. The President then again appealed to him, and for the last time, to explain his motive, and on his repeated refusal to speak, invited the Procureur de la Republique to pronounce his speech for the prosecution. It was short, but powerful. The court, he said, was in the presence of one of the most dangerous of criminals—a murderer behind a hypocrite. He could not explain the prisoner's motive, but the motive mattered little. Jealousy, or the mere willful lust of blood, who should say? A vile motive in any case. The prisoner was as despicable and as unworthy of mercy as the victim was eminently sympathetic. The facts of the case were proved. It was with facts and not suppositions they had to deal. Remedies, having been established, the prisoner had incurred the severest punishment of the law. The penalty he

now demanded in the name of outraged justice. The jury, he hoped, would not see in the prisoner's age an attenuating circumstance. The man was completely responsible. He said no one could doubt of it. He asked the court to remove from society one who had so entirely forfeited his right to belong to it. I thought all this unnecessarily severe, and very unsatisfactory, and I listened with much anxiety to the president, in the invitation of the president, he rose to make his defense. We were destined to still greater disappointment.

"I am ready for the scaffold," he said very quietly. "I wished to kill the man. I regret that I failed to do so. I deserve death for my clumsiness. If, instead of striking him that blow on the head, I had stabbed him at once, the matter would have been done. I can only express my regret at having made a capital mistake."

With these words he sat down, amid the hooting of all present. The procurer then rose again: "I have nothing to add to my requisition," he said. "The prisoner himself has fully established the justice of my request against him."

A list of questions were given to the jury to answer, and they retired to consider their answers. The verdict rendered an hour later, amounted to one of guilty with attenuating circumstances.

The prisoner was then sentenced to five years' solitary confinement. "It is less than I deserved," he said, as he was removed. "You see, if I had stabbed first instead of striking, the business would have gone by itself. I should have avoided all the trouble of the affair, and I should have been free. But one always manages something."

The unsatisfactory conclusion of this extraordinary affair caused, it will be remembered, the greatest excitement throughout France. The most varied explanation of the notary's conduct were suggested and discussed. Poor M. de Leterie was obliged to leave his beloved Paris to escape from the persistent importunities of those who believed he held the key to this mystery. Alienist doctors innumerable visited the prisoner, but were unable, in justice to science, to class him a homicidal monomaniac. It was also hoped that in time he might come to speak; when, to the intense disappointment of the public, it was learned one day, about five months after the trial, that his mouth had been closed forever. Notary Lebrun had died suddenly in the night.

In common with thousands of other men I had been greatly intrigued at the time by this case. In common with scores I had offered the public my theory and my explanation, which, with many arguments, I had supported. If I remember aright, I professed from Lebrun's conduct the sermon of Porphyry, who so eloquently inspired poor Edgar Allan Poe. I considered my analysis definitely established after the prisoner's death. It is right to say that each one of the other theorists thought the same of it. The matter was a subject of conversation among my friends, and soon the case was forgotten. If ever Lebrun was referred to in conversation in subsequent years, it was as the "little notary with the iron mask," a witticism which I think was invented by a writer in *Le Figaro*.

A few days ago, however, a chance circumstance threw in my way what I firmly believe is the key to this mystery. I was walking on the Quai des Grands Augustins, which, like all the other quays in Paris, is full of second-hand bookstalls. Before me, sitting on a stool, stood a box of old books for ten centimes each. I found a paper-covered brochure which attracted my attention. It was an old number of a series of accounts of the celebrated trials of all ages and countries. On the fly leaf of this pamphlet was recorded a recitation of the old print which had figured at Lebrun's trial, representing a man stretched down to a mattress. Over this illustration was printed the subject of the book: "Regicides—The case of Brunel."

In 1752 the life of Louis, the Well Beloved of France, was saved by a half-crazed Norman peasant called Brunel, who had been ruined by the persecutions of the seigneur of his village. He had addressed many petitions to the King for the redress of his grievances without receiving any answer. This together with other circumstances, had prompted the unhappy man to do justice, as he thought, by sacrificing the master of his master. He struck the King with a knife one evening as Louis XV was leaving the Palace of Versailles for the Trianon. He was arrested, having him arrested, gave express orders that he was not to be harmed. In spite, however, of the royal clemency the miserable man was subjected to the most revolting barbarities. After being tortured in the cruelest manner he was imprisoned in the Conciergerie, where he was secured in the manner illustrated in the print above mentioned. In this position he was kept for three months. The horrible cruelty of his treatment will be understood when it is added that the conduct of his case was in the hands of his original prosecutor, the seigneur against whose tyranny he had appealed to the King. This person also presided at the trial, scandalous even in those days of partiality, at which Brunel had to answer for his crime. The sentence pronounced against the prisoner, who was not permitted to enter one word in his defense, was of incredible severity. It is reproduced in the book and runs:

"The court, the princes and the peers therein in session, doing justice on the accusation of the said Jean Brunel, duly examined and convicted of the crime of Lèse-majesté, divine and human, in the first degree, for the very naughty, very abominable and very detestable parricide committed on the person of the King, and in atonement condemns the said Brunel to die: the *amende honorable* he shall perform in the principal door of the Church of Paris, whither he will be led and conducted in a tumbrel, clothed in his shirt only, holding a lighted candle of wax of the weight of two pounds, and there on his knees to say and declare that, naughtily and premeditatedly, he committed the said very naughty and abominable parricide and did wound the King with the blow of a knife in the right, whereof he repents, and asks pardon of God, of the King, of justice. This being done, he shall be led and conducted in the said tumbrel to the Place de Greve, and on a scaffold there erected, torn with burning pincers on his breast, arms, thighs, and legs, his right hand held by the knife with which he committed the said parricide to be burned in a fire of sulphur, and on the places where he has been torn with the pincers there shall be thrown melted lead, boiling oil, burning resin, tar, wax and sulphur melted together. His body shall then be pulled asunder and dismembered by four horses, and he shall afterward be burned to ashes, and the ashes shall be scattered to the winds."

A second clause provided for the raising to the ground of the house in which the prisoner was born. "Sir," said Brunel, when he had listened to this terrible sentence, "It is well. I have done my duty. Be to you what justice shall be meted out? For I cannot but see that your crimes, of which this trial and this sentence are the least, can in justice be permitted to pass unpunished. No, wicked, wicked man; there shall be justice, if not to you, to your children, or to children's children. I have a son and you have a son. Justice shall be done one day."

To this menace the prisoner answered by ordering the prisoner to be tortured with torture ordinary and extraordinary.

as the pretext of discovering whether he had any accomplices. After which the sentence was executed in all its horrible details.

The book also relates that the son of Brunel, to escape persecution, changed his name to that of Lebrun.

The name of the man who had brought Brunel to his fearful end was Maillart. This signature stands to his eternal dishonor at the foot of the sentence quoted above.

From this Maillart the de la Leterie family—so says the "Almanac de Gotha," descends.

Does this throw any light on the mystery of the case of M. Notary Lebrun?—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

READ THIS IF YOU CAN.

But Won't the Others Pick Flaws in Your Pronunciation.

Let some member of the family read this story aloud, while with the dictionary, a blue edition of either Worcester or Webster, and any other good helper to the study of language, the others criticize and correct or confirm the reader's pronunciation. There are 225 words which are frequently mispronounced.

Geoffrey, surnamed Winthrop, sat in the depot of Chicago, waiting for his train and reading the *Tribune*, when a squadron of street Arabs (uncomparable for squallor) thronged from a neighboring alley, uttering hideous cries, accompanied by inimitable gestures of heinous exultation, as they tortured a humble black and tan dog.

"You little blackguards!" cried Winthrop, stepping outside and confronting them, adding the inquiry, "Whose dog is that?"

"That audacious Caucasian has the bravado to interfere with our clique," tauntingly shrieked the indisputable little ruffian, exhibiting combativeiveness. "What will you take for him?" asked the leanest Geoffrey, ignoring the venial tirade.

"Twenty-seven cents," pliginantly answered the ribald urchin, grabbing the crouching dog by the nape.

"You can buy license and share with the indecorous coadjutors of your comensible quality," said Winthrop, paying the price and taking the dog from the child. Then catching up his valise and umbrella, he hastened to the train. Winthrop satisfied himself that this sleek protegee was not wounded, and then cleaned the cement from the pretty collar, and read these words:

"Leicester. Licensed, No. 1880."

Hearing the pronunciation of his name, the doctee canine expressed gratitude and pleasure, and then sank exhausted at his new patron's feet and slept.

Among the other passengers was a magazine editor, wearing a wig, a monocle, and a pair of spectacles. Near three exemplary brethren (probably sinners) sat at a group of humorous youths; and a jocos sailor (late from Asia) in a blouse waist and tarpaulin hat was amusing his patriotic juvenile listeners by relating a story of an extraordinary legend extracted, suggested by the contents of the knapsack, which he was calmly and leisurely arranging in a pyramidal form on a three-legged stool. Above swung figured placards with museum and lyceum advertisements, too verbose to be misconstructed.

A mature man, of medium height, and comely dandy, soon entered the car, and took seats in front of Winthrop (who recalled having seen them on Tuesday in February, in the parquet of a theatre). The young lady had recently made a debut into society at a musical soiree at her aunt's. She had an exquisite bouquet of flowers that exhaled sweet perfume. She said to her parent: "Mamma, shall we ever find my little Leicester?"

Geoffrey immediately addressed her, saying, as he presented his card: "Pardon my apparent intrusiveness; but, prithee, have you lost a pet dog?"

The explanation that he had been stolen was scarcely necessary, for Leicester, just awakening, vehemently expressed his inexpressible joy by buoyantly pressing between the two like the sounding lever used in telegraphy (for to neither of them would he show partiality) till, succumbing to ennui, he purported to take a recess, and sat on his haunches complacently contemplating his friends.

They reached their destination ere the sun was beneath the horizon. Often during the summer, Winthrop gallantly rowed from the quay with the naive and blithe Beatrice in her jaunty yachting suit, but no coquetry shone from the depths of her azure eyes. Little Less whose confidence and courage (and who was as sagacious as a spaniel), always attended them on these occasions, and whenever they rambled through the Woodland paths. While the band played strains from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach and others, they promenade the long corridors of the hotel, and one evening, as Beatrice lighted the gas by the etagere in her charming boudoir in their suite of rooms, there glistened brilliantly a valuable solitaire diamond on her finger.

Let us look into the future for the sequel to perfect this romance, and around a cheerful hearth we see again Geoffrey and Beatrice, who are paying homage to their tiny friend Leicester.—*Toledo Blade*.

LOCATED ONLY ABOUT

One Mile

From the Business Center of the City!

Property entirely covered with a very heavy growth of Orange, Lemon, English Walnut and Peach trees in full bearing.

Lots Uniform!

Lots Uniform!

PRICE.....\$250

TERMS: \$50 Cash and \$20 a Month. Without Interest.

NO LOTTERY!

But first purchasers have advantage of Corner Lots and Choice Locations.

Select Your Lots at Once!

At the present low price for which these lots are offered no guarantee can be given beyond the next thirty days that the price will not be advanced.

Call for maps and examine the tract.

Large Lots on a 60-Foot Street.

Just beyond the city limits at Boyle Heights. A street car line now running near, and two electric roads soon to be completed, will soon make these lots pay 100 per cent. more in value than they are now.

HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, 44141 No. 20 South Spring Street.

To Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, Etc. IF YOU WANT ANY BAKER, PASTRY COOK or confectioner, address the BAKER UNION, 1000 Broadway, New York, or call at JACOB REUSCH, 109 1/2 Spring Street, Koster's Bakery, old 15

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES
—BY—
JOHN C. BELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, Room 17 Temple Block.

AT THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE MART
On Los Angeles street,
In the rear of the Cathedral, one carload of

NEVADA
Buggy and Saddle Horses

Thursday, December 9, 1886,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

25 Fine Young and Stylish Horses,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The above are from Nevada, young, sound and kind, flowing manes and tails, excellent dispositions, high headers and fine shippers, from 4 to 6 years old. They were raised by one of the most prominent stock raisers in the State of Nevada, and believed by first-class judges of horses to be a No. 1. Parties intending to purchase can examine them before the sale.

We believe they can be trained in a short time to show records. To lovers of fine stock, we only ask you to examine them before the day of sale at the

Auction Mart on Los Angeles St.,
43 At rear of Cathedral. 61

Hotel Furniture
—ON—
FRIDAY NEXT
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

DEC. 10, 1886.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

All the nice and well kept furniture of the St. Charles Hotel, on Main Street.

Every article to the Highest Bidder, without reserve **FOR CASH.**

Comprising the furniture of about sixty rooms: Black walnut, marble top, chamber sets; hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, quilts and pillow cases, fine live goose feather pillows, Marcellus spreads, black walnut parlor sets. Carpets, consisting of heavy and capesby Brussels, super lustrous; lace curtains, etc.

Dining Room Furniture
Dining room chairs and tables, crockery, China, glass and silverware, casters, etc.

ONE ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO,
An Extra Large Fine Range.

An extra large size Range, with all the furniture and cooking utensils complete.

WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT
Hotel Hack, Horses and Carriages,

NOTE—The furniture of the St. Charles has been well kept and is in most excellent condition, and about as good as new. Can be seen and examined on the day before the sale.

JOHN C. BELL,
Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

GOODWIN TRACT!

Lots on Installments.

NON-FORFEITABLE!

Something New!

LOCATED ONLY ABOUT

One Mile

From the Business Center of the City!

Property entirely covered with a very heavy growth of Orange, Lemon, English Walnut and Peach trees in full bearing.

Lots Uniform!

Lots Uniform!

PRICE.....\$250

TERMS: \$50 Cash and \$20 a Month. Without Interest.

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But first purchasers have advantage of Corner Lots and Choice Locations.

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Just beyond the city limits at Boyle Heights. A street car line now running near, and two electric roads soon to be completed, will soon make these lots pay 100 per cent. more in value than they are now.

HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, 44141 No. 20 South Spring Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE BY
Oliver, Walker & Goodenow,
101 North Main Street, Temple Block.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

\$35,000—Thirty-five acres in best part of the city; lays high; beautiful view of mountains and ocean; the best tract in the city for subdivision.

\$2000—Twenty acres, with house of four rooms, good barn, flowing artesian well; six acres in alfalfa and fruit trees; on easy terms.

\$2500—Ten acres near COMPTON; good house, large barn; highly improved; this is a bargain.

CHOICE 5, 10, 20 AND 40-ACRE TRACTS, improved and unimproved, through the country and near city limits.

CITY PROPERTY.

\$10,000—Elegant Residence on Hill street of eight rooms, bath, closets, etc., with all modern improvements; on the clean side of the street.

\$6500—Cottage of five rooms, hard-finished; bath and closets; lot 50x165; near business.

\$9000—Elegant two-story residence on Hill street of nine rooms, pantry bath and closets; all modern improvements; with furniture, \$10,000.

\$9700—Elegant New Mansion of 9 rooms, bath, pantry and closets; electric bells; handsomely finished throughout.

RAMONA!

CALIFORNIA'S SUNNY WINTER HOME.

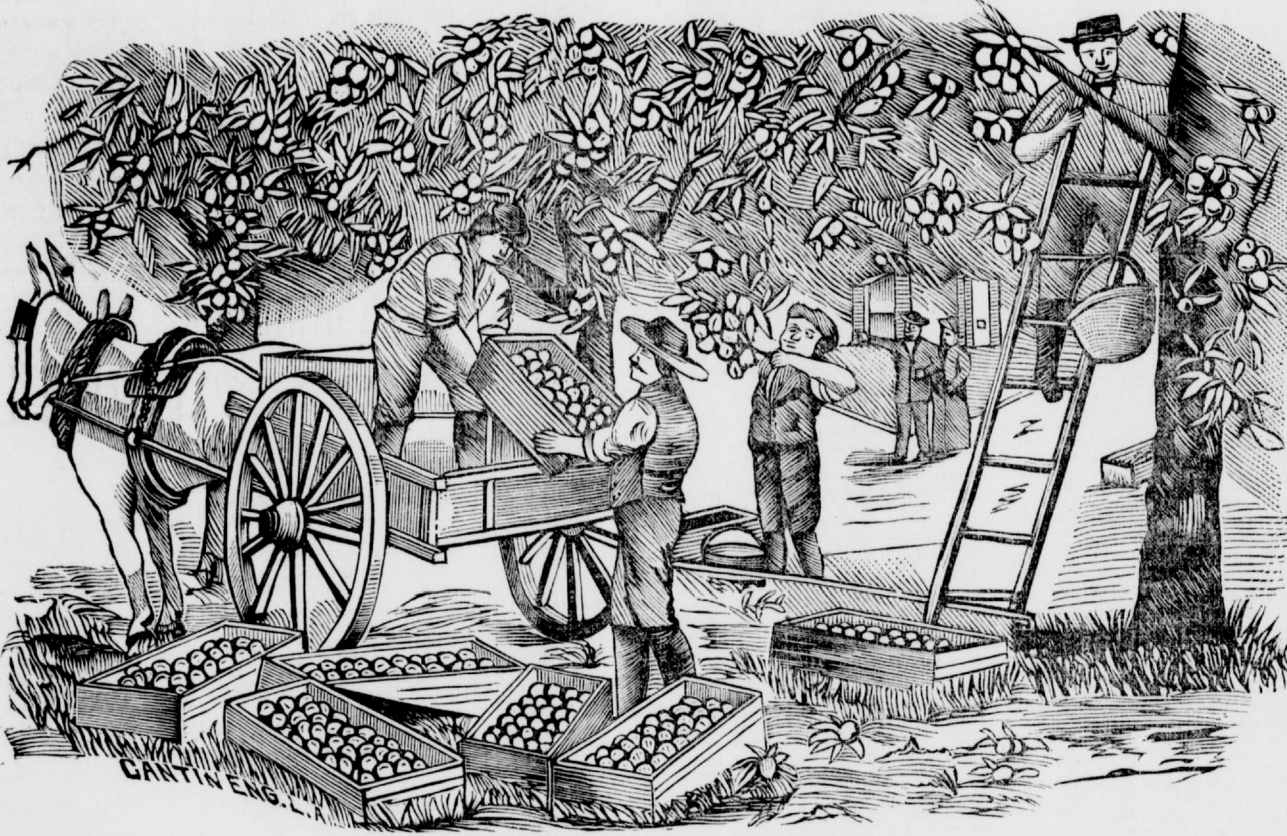
THE LAND OF ORANGES, Tropical Scenery, Sunshine and Health!

Greater Rainfall

The attractive location in this section for a colony which will in time be as desirable as Pasadena and for a safe investment is

RAMONA,

Situated at SHORB'S STATION, only three miles from city limits; easy of access; situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the first station east; six express trains daily. A PERFECT CLIMATE, free from frost and fogs. No more healthful location on the coast. Abundance of PURE MOUNTAIN WATER, conducted through iron pipes. Productiveness of soil unequalled; alluvial, very rich, and easily cultivated. Well sheltered by the beautiful foothills. In full view of the Sierra Nevada Range of Mountains and the Raymond Hotel, the finest hotel in Southern California, and only three miles distant; same distance from South Pasadena.



FOR PARTICULARS CALL ON

L. W. DENNIS, General Agent, 242 North Main St., Baker Block, or J. De BARTH SHORB, Pres't San Gabriel Wine Co. P. O. address, San Gabriel, Cal.
J. M. TIERNAN, Local Agent, Shorb's Station. P. O. address, Alhambra, Cal.

THE ORIENTAL HEBREWS.

Sunset Cox Gives Some Information About Them.

In his lecture before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of New York, our late Minister to Turkey gave the following facts concerning the Oriental Hebrews:

There are no mixed marriages among the Hebrews of Turkey. Divorce is acknowledged as it is always acknowledged among the Moslems. Governmental authority may be called upon to execute the sentence of the Jewish tribunals on matters connected with marriage and divorce.

One thing has struck me as peculiar in connection with the aspirations of the Jews in Europe and in the Orient. While the Jews in Austria, Germany, France, Hungary and other parts of Europe have filled offices of great trust—have become bankers, editors, musicians, orators, legislators and artists—distinguishing themselves before those of other races in the refinement and skill with which they have elevated learning, art and science; yet in Turkey they seem to have no aspiration and association with statecraft. At least they interest themselves very little in politics. For reasons not necessary to state, but growing out of the liberality of the institutions of the empire, they are attached to the Ottoman throne. They like the liberal ways of the government, which are in great contrast with the treatment of Hebrews in Russia, Rumania and Germany. They are prompt to recognize the kindness of the Sultan, and to show their loyalty to him. I cannot say that the Jews of Turkey are the equals or the superiors of the Jews of other parts of Europe. There is a reason for this and a sad one. They have partaken of the general stagnation which belongs to the Orient, owing to the prevailing Eastern question, which by its uncertainty forbids men to reach out for higher aims in life which are the result of stable civilization.

The Turkish language, or the language of the country, is not the common language of the Jews. Those who inhabit Syria talk Arabic, and those in Macedonia Greek. Among the 350,000 Jews in Turkey, more than 200,000 talk a Spanish idiom. But the great body of the Jewish traders in Constantinople and elsewhere speak French. The truth is that nearly all the people of the Levant, including the Turks themselves, who are perhaps more reserved on this head, speak many languages. It is one of the marvels of the East, and almost a matter of inheritance that even the vocal organs of the Levantine seem to be readily attuned for the reception of many tongues.

There are about six Hebrew newspapers published in Turkey. Two of these appear in Hebrew; the others are published in Spanish, but with Hebrew characters. I may say here that much of my information in relation to the Hebrew people which I have stated comes from the editor of the *Telegraph* at Constantinople. That journal takes quite an interest in political affairs, though under the censorship of the government. I need not say to the Hebrews present that the customs of their race in and around the Turkish capital are still patriarchal. Indeed, most of the Oriental customs connected with the family are of that quality. The family life is always exemplary. The members of the family are respectable, and rarely, perhaps never, is there to be found a Jewish-Spanish woman of bad fame. They cling with fidelity to the religion of their ancestors.

The Jews of Constantinople, not being blessed in worldly goods, cannot make these offerings for the poor of their own class, or those of other parts of the empire, which the European and American Jews have made with such characteristic

abundance, but they still do their part in providing for the needy and the afflicted.

I have said that there were few schisms, if any, in the Jewish race of Turkey. I may modify this by stating that the Karaites are protesting Jews. They do not agree with the Talmud. There are few families of them—hardly seventy-five of them in Haskui—who live in a special quarter by themselves. They are not in communication with other Jews. In fact, they are disappearing from one cause or another; while the orthodox Jew, who believes in the Talmud, seems to be improving with the lapse of time.

A WONDERFUL SHOOTER.

A Georgia Man Who Could Discount Carver or Bogardus.

At Powersville, says the Albany, Ga., *News*, resides A. C. Clyatt, a man of the most remarkable skill in the use of a shotgun. As a marksman he has not his equal in Georgia, and it is doubtful if the world can furnish his superior. Clyatt was born in Fort Valley, Ga., and early developed a taste for field sports which led him to seek his fill of a hunter's life in the distant West. A company engaged in hunting buffalo robes secured his services as a gunner, and for months the subject of this short sketch indulged in the wild and exciting camp life of a buffalo hunter, each day killing fifty animals, his quota of the daily kill. This nomadic life, leading the hunters over the vast extent of prairie in pursuit of buffalo, occasionally brought them in contact with wandering, predatory bands of Indians. More than one sharp encounter relieved them of the monotony of camp life, and gave a spice of danger to what would otherwise have proved an uneventful daily routine.

Attached to the same camp were men engaged in securing the skins of wild dogs and polecats. The carcasses of the buffalo killed during the day, and from which the hides had been stripped, were poisoned, and the wild dogs and polecats, attracted by fresh meat, would greedily devour them only to meet their death. Night after night was this repeated, and hundreds of thousands of skins were thus obtained for use in the manufacture of fur goods. Mr. Clyatt says that of more than a hundred thousand polecats thus destroyed he never saw any two skins marked alike; they were all noticeably different, some being half white and half black.

Tiring of the hardships of this half savage life, after the pleasure of the sport had palled upon his taste, Clyatt abandoned the camp and drifted back to the quieter but more attractive scenes of his boyhood home. After marrying he settled among the hills that nestled around the unobtrusive village of Powersville, eighteen miles below the gem of Georgia, Macon. Though actively engaged in the engrossing career of farm life, he found time in which to indulge his passion for hunting, and with dog and gun he sought pleasant diversion from the drudgery of farm labors. His success in quail shooting was considered phenomenal by the occasional hunters of his region, and his reputation as a shot rapidly spread beyond the narrow limits of the community.

While at the Centennial Exposition a party of Macon gentlemen arranged with Dr. Carver, the famous rifle and shotgun champion, for a shooting tournament with Clyatt upon his first visit to Georgia. In 1884 Carver visited the State Fair at Macon, and having been compelled to leave his man who assisted him in Alabama, he wrote to Clyatt to meet him there. Clyatt responded in person the day after, and Carver, to test the skill and dexterity with which he handled a gun, decided upon a contest of

a field and sprung them from a revolving trap. The trial must have been satisfactory, as Clyatt broke every ball, and was engaged by Carver to assist him in a series of exhibitions.

After the fair had closed, the field contest with birds was arranged to take place a few weeks later at Thomasville. The original agreement contemplated the use of a rifle by a Carver, but he was given his choice, and the champion, knowing the skill of his opponent, chose the shotgun.

The appointed day at Thomasville dawned auspiciously for the great hunt, and the two, with nerves braced for the test of skill, accompanied by judges and referees, repaired in carriages to the hunting field.

Birds were found in exciting numbers, and the dogs, appreciating that something extra was expected of them, never behaved more beautifully; cautiously they approached, and staunchly held every "point" of the field.

Both hunters were on their mettle, and scored with the regularity of clock-work up beyond the fifties, with not a bird's difference. The day was literally shot away, and after the hundred shots fired by each, a count discovered that Clyatt had bagged ninety-four against Carver's ninety-one. This closed successfully, for a Georgia shot, the most remarkable field test ever had in Georgia.

One incident of the hunt, which will prove the cool head and steady hand of Clyatt, is worthy of mention.

Carver frequently was in range with the bird at Clyatt's turn, and the time was lost in his getting out of the way. Clyatt warned him of his danger, but Carver told him to shoot away. A bird flushed, flew in a direction that brought Carver's broad shoulder in Clyatt's way, but he raised his gun, and like the flash of thought his experienced eye saw that Carver's head was not in danger, and, with the nerve of a William Tell, fired, bringing down the bird, but causing the loss of a few inches of the wide brim of Carver's hat.

The doctor, after that incident, was more careful to keep out of the way. The hunt over, Clyatt was importuned by Carver to accompany him to Europe, but he refused, preferring to enjoy the comforts of home, where he quietly lives, though, like Bogardus or Carver, he could, by exhibitions of his wonderful skill and dexterity in handling a gun, make an easy fortune.

STORY OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

Curious Robberies in a Kentucky Town.

One morning five or six years ago, a merchant in a town in Kentucky awoke to find that he had been robbed during the night. Money to the amount of \$67, a gold watch and a diamond pin had been taken from his clothing, while he and his wife had slept through the night unconscious that anything unusual was going on. The first thing was to find out how the burglar got in. Every door and window was fast, no violence had been used and the acutest detective had been baffled. That is while the merchant was firm in his belief that the house had been robbed by outsiders, the detective could find no evidence to sustain him. On the contrary, everything went to show that some inmate of the house was the offender.

Besides the merchant and his wife, there was a clerk in the store, the wife's sister, a colored cook and two colored servants. These three colored people slept over the kitchen, for away, and could not for a moment be suspected. The clerk had been in the merchant's employ for several years and the only other one was a relative. It was therefore impossible to arrest anyone, and so the merchant was left with the loss of his money and his peace of mind.

of course, the talk of the town for the next fortnight, and it had not yet been worn out when another surprise was sprung on them.

Again the merchant awoke at his usual hour, but for about three weeks, when on a visit during the night. A roll of \$185 had been taken from his trousers pocket, and the gold watch which he had borrowed of his sister-in-law that very day was gone. Again the doors and windows were found all right, and again the detectives were called in. This time they declared that one of the colored maids was the thief. She was questioned and cross-questioned, but no clew was obtained, and in her indignation at being suspected of such a crime, she left the house. The other servants would have gone, too, had they not been frankly told that the merchant would as soon suspect his own wife as them.

The clerk naturally felt embarrassed over the situation, and insisted on occupying a room in the store. Matters ran along for about three weeks, when one night shortly after midnight, the merchant was awakened by the voice of his sister-in-law, and he sprang up to find his wife absent. It was explained that she had gone down stairs, and the husband hastily threw on his clothes and set out to find her. It seemed that the sister-in-law secretly cherished a suspicion of one of the servants, and each night after the last robbery, had been the last one to go to bed. She had stretched a thread across the upper hall in such a way that it must be broken by any one passing, and the breaking must alarm her. She was asleep when the signal came, but she got to the door in time to see the half-dressed wife descending the stairs. The merchant found the kitchen door wide open, and spent a quarter of an hour looking around for his wife, who was discovered. She then came from the direction of an open field, and though he spoke to her, expressing his amazement at her actions, she passed him by without a word, her eyes wide open and looking straight ahead. He followed her into the house and up stairs, and went straight to bed and covered herself up, and in a moment was as quiet as any sleeper.

That it was a case of somnambulism there could be no doubt; that she was the burglar seemed to be certain when the merchant, by exhibiting his wonderful skill and dexterity in handling a gun, made an easy fortune.

The merchant examined the stump, and there, carefully wrapped up in a piece of burlap, were his two watches and the lost money. The wife could not remember ever having noticed the stump, and she had certainly never gone within fifty feet of it in her waking hours. On one or two occasions within the next month she got up and wandered over the house in her sleep, seeming to be in search of something, but not finding it. The habit or mania, or whatever it may be termed, then left her as suddenly as it came, and she was not known to walk again except in her waking senses.

A New Lumber Yard

Has been established by the Schaller-Gannal Lumber Company on Washington street, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, where they will keep all kinds of lumber and building material.

The Armies of Europe.

Europe has been described as breaking down under her weight of armies, and when we consider that the expenditure of the six leading States upon their armies alone was more than \$500,000,000, and that the navies under the same flags were an additional expense of over \$100,000,000, we can begin to realize what the necessity for the preparing for war, as a means of preserving peace, means to the jealous powers of the Old World.

In point of numerical strength Russia, the "colossus of the North," whose Czar believes in the destiny of his Empire, and is said to have sworn to extend its territory to the seas on four sides, takes the lead. Of a population estimated to be about 100,000,000, 2,900,000 of the flower of her manhood are ready to be placed in the field in case of war, while 800,000 are continually under arms in time of peace. France, who promises to be the ally of the great Muscovite power, can call 1,500,000 men. Germany, whose army is the finest in the world in point of organization, can put into the field 1,500,000 of the best drilled soldiers that ever marched to battle, and even in peaceful times, 514,000 men are continually under arms. England's army is small in comparison with that of other less influential Powers. The regular army of Great Britain is but little over 200,000 men, but in case of war she can instantly put 670,000 men under arms, and there are no better fighters than the English soldiers, as almost every civilization knows to its cost.

Austria-Hungary can bring against Russia and her allies 1,077,000 men, while on a peace footing the Empire maintains 280,000 men under arms. But the Austrian army is in a state of disorganization, and all general orders, it is said, have to be translated into six languages, and these into sixteen dialects, in order to reach the various nationalities of the different provinces from which the recruits are taken. Italy, though not a first-rate Power, has a greater army than any European State except Russia. She would undoubtedly side with the anti-Russian States, and would array 1,900,000 men under her banners. Greece and Turkey would probably be arrayed against each other on one side or the other, and between them they would bring 500,000 more men into battle.

Thus Europe may summon more than 10,000,000 men, more than one-sixth of the entire population of the United States, to slaughter and be slaughtered. These men, too, are all in the prime of manhood, the bone and sinew of their respective countries, so that the deaths of the hundreds of thousands who must inevitably fall means more even than the sentimental loss to wives, mothers and children. It is a great question what these 10,000,000 of men might accomplish if war was a relic of the past, and they might turn their attention to productive labor; but it is, unfortunately, a question that we can scarcely hope will be solved without delays and bloodshed.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Just What They All Say.

Hon. D. D. Haynie of Salem, Ill., says he uses Dr. Ross's Cough and Lung Syrup in his family with the most satisfactory results, in all cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup, and recommends it in particular for the little ones. Sample bottle 5 cents at C. F. Heinemann's.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WISH
Fine Lots on the Hills,
Fine Lots in the Valley,
In or Out of the City,
—CALL ON—
McCoye & Cushman,
NO. 23 NORTH SPRING STREET.

If You Want Acre Land, Suitable for Subdivision, in the Best Locations, Call on

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Farmers, if you wish to Purchase Wet or Dry Land, in Parcels to Suit, Improved or Unimproved, Call on

McCoye & Cushman, No. 23 North Spring St.

FOR SALE: A FEW CHOICE LOTS IN THE LONG-STREET TRACT.

McCoye & Cushman, No. 23 North Spring St.

Choice Lots in the Angeleno Heights Tract.

Lots at a Bargain on Grand Avenue, Etc.

We have not time to particularize our property, but call on us and we will gladly show what we have for sale.

McCoye & Cushman,
NO. 23 NORTH SPRING STREET.
Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER Co. will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be assessed before water will be turned on.

A Rare Chance to Secure a Home.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ERECT 10 houses on lots within five minutes walk from postoffice, to be sold on installment. Plans made to suit purchaser. Easy terms. Call at 8 and 9 Boarder Block.

MONTE VISTA

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!
BECAUSE IT HAS

A Perfect Climate! The Best of Soil! The Greatest Abundance and Purest of Water!
And the Most Delightful Situation of Any Tract of Land on the Coast!

Fogs do not smother;
Frosts do not blight;
Scale does not bother,
And the dollars are in sight,

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY MONTE VISTA

MONTE VISTA

Is situated twenty miles by road a little west of north of Los Angeles City, between the Verdugo mountains and the main chain of the Sierra Madre, and embraces the entire valley between them. It is six miles east of San Fernando, and four miles west, on the western slope from Crescenta Cañada. The S. P. R. R. is four miles distant and a fine road has been constructed by the new Monte Vista Land and Water Company from the town to the station of Monte Vista, bringing Los Angeles within one hour's ride of this most delightful colony.

THE MONTE VISTA TRACT comprises an area of about 2300 acres of rich sandy loam soil. Of the entire acreage 1300 acres are first-class irrigable land, having a gentle slope to the south and west. About 500 acres are upon the hillsides and classed as non-irrigable land, although the soil is equally good and a very large percentage is capable of cultivation. The remainder is rough land, suitable only for forest trees. Nearly all the lower grade of the Monte Vista is on the north side of the Verdugo hills, which form the boundary of the tract. While the land is rolling it contains innumerable springs of pure water, which, with a little trouble, can be developed to such an extent that the owners are independent of the water supply of the colony. The division of the tract, aside from the town site, is chiefly in twenty-acre tracts, having a broad avenue on the four sides of each forty acres; less than twenty acres are sold to suit the means or desires of purchasers.

The town originally comprised forty acres, to which the new company have added additional forty acres, which are sold in building lots of 50x150, and villa lots of 100x150. In the center of the town plat and including about ten acres is the famous live-oak grove which for more than half a century has been known as TUJUNGA PARK. The company are now improving this, the finest of live oak parks in Southern California, and intend to make it one of the loveliest spots

in the State. There is no day in the year and no time in the day when a delightfully cool breeze, gentle and refreshing, is not perceptible here. Fifteen to sixteen hundred feet above sea level and protected by the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre on the north, walled on the south by the Verdugo Mountains, and on the east by the great divide connecting the two chains, FORTUNATE MONTE VISTA is free from blighting frosts, setting fogs, or the hot winds prevailing in many places in the country. All this means health, wealth and plenty.

MONTE VISTA FOR HEALTH.

If there is a cure for disease in pure, dry air, pure, clear, soft mountain water, warm, sunny days, cool, delightful nights, delightful surroundings, good accommodations, excellent care and attention, then Monte Vista should be the Sanitarium of the World.

PRACTICAL MONTE VISTA.

The soil of Monte Vista is a very rich sandy loam, and in places gravelly loam. It is deep and warm and retentive of moisture; so that, even if there was no water excepting the natural rainfall, it would be capable of growing every known fruit grown in California.

THE MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY

Of Monte Vista is sufficient for ten times the irrigable land in the tract, and the probability is that one-twentieth of it will be sufficient for all purposes. WATER, SOIL, ELEVATION and CLIMATE for the Orange, Lemon and Lime. Every requisite that can be desired for perfect, large, clean and highly-flavored fruit. Soil and climate for the highest degree of development of the FIG, which is destined to be one of the most important of California's fruit products. RAININ GRAPES have grown to absolute perfection, and there is every requisite of climate for their perfect curing without intertreatment of fogs and rain. The early and perfect ripening of the OLIVE, one of the most valuable products of the State. Forty acres in one tract now growing in Monte Vista will challenge the admiration of every one who understands the exacting conditions required by this fruit. Elevation and soil for the growth and maturing of APPLES and PEACHES, PRUNES and PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, and the most difficult of all fruits, the ALMOND. Soil, elevation and climate for the absolutely perfect maturing of the VINE GRAPE. No land which possesses all of the exacting conditions which are found in Monte Vista exists elsewhere in Southern California. One place lacks climate, another water, another genial situation and another all combined. While we have named the above special adaptations, we have reserved the most important to the last. For Monte Vista we claim that it will within seven years be shipping to the markets of San Francisco the

FINEST CHERRIES GROWN ON THE COAST.

We claim that it possesses every requisite of soil, climate and situation for the growth of the PERFECT CHERRY, which is worth per acre three times as much as the orange, five times as much

as the grape, and ten times as much as the apple, while the cost of cultivation is less than either of the two former. In short, Monte Vista has every requirement for people of means who wish to make money by growing fruits, and in the near future the finest packed goods, canned and preserved goods of all kinds, will be grown and prepared in Monte Vista and be a source of health to those engaged in the business.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

The Monte Vista Land and Water Company, since they acquired the property in July last, have built three miles of road to the San Fernando valley, opened fourteen miles of street sixty feet wide, handsomely furnished the present hotel building, and now have fifty thousand feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of an elegant hotel, which will equal anything in the State in comfort for its guests, excellence of the table, etc. All the company's lands now cleared will be put under the highest state of cultivation possible. A two-thousand-dollar subscription for a church is well under way. Half a dozen cottages are already engaged to be built during the winter, and many other improvements are under way.

MONTE VISTA THE ROMANTIC.

From the head of Summit avenue, looking westward, the entire tract of Monte Vista, including the beautiful Tujunga Park, is in full view; the Verdugo hills, the San Fernando mountains, the great wash of the Tujunga, San Fernando town and the right by twenty miles of wheat fields of the San Fernando valley lie directly under the eye. From the park and Hotel Monte Vista, looking northward, rise the giant bulwarks of the Sierra Madre, broken only by the great chasms of the Tujunga, which clefts in twin the pine-topped peaks which rise like sentinels through the range to the Mojave desert, some thirty-five miles.

From Monte Vista a trail runs to the summit of the highest peak overlooking the valley, and from this point, 5000 feet above sea-level, is one of the grandest views imaginable. Northward the rocky and rugged peaks of the Sierras rise in confused masses and here and there their precipitous sides are covered with forests of sugar pine. In years gone by many of the gloomy canyons whose sides only be dimly traced by the shadows, have echoed to the pick of adventurous prospectors, some of whom left their homes a prey to the mountain lions and coyotes. To the south and west lie the valleys of San Fernando and Los Angeles, with all the magnificent line of plains to the coast. Upon a cloudless day the islands off San Barbara and southward to Catalina are in full view, and every vessel passing up or down is plainly visible. The shipping at San Pedro and the whole coast line for a hundred miles seem to lie at your feet. Eastward and southward the San Gabriel valley, Pasadena, Pomona valley, Riverside, and the mountains of Temescal, San Jacinto and San Diego, with their infinite variety of light and shadow, present a picture once seen never to be forgotten. Around

THE MAGNIFICENT TUJUNGA PARK.

Which lies in the center of the old town site, cluster many romantic events. There, forty years or more ago, the old Spanish Don overtook his beautiful daughter and her lover in their flight, and, despite her pleadings, put him to the sword. Vasquez and Murietta, the famous robbers, here had their rendezvous and her buried vast sums of money, which is believed to be here still. So famous is the grand old park as a HEALTH RESORT that it has for fifty years been visited by the Spaniards, who credit it with being the abode of the Lady of Mercy. Spanish maids weave fanciful fairy tales of it for their charges, old men recall it as the scene of many a merry-making, and the scholars laugh as they relate again their conquests beneath the old trees whose shadows yet greet the advent of tender spouses and give grateful rest to the tired invalid. Handsome fountains will soon add new charms, where beautiful flowers will brighten the sombre hues and gladden the eyes.

But Go to Monte Vista.

SEE MONTE VISTA BEFORE YOU BUY ANY PLACE ELSE!

You can get the best of land, with or without water, at lower prices than anywhere in the country, when the value is considered. IT IS A PLEASANT DRIVE of two and one-half to three hours from Los Angeles, and you will find excellent hotel accommodations—good, new beds, good table, etc. You will find sign-boards every mile to Monte Vista.

YOU CAN GO TO MONTE VISTA:

First—By stage from Los Angeles, which leaves Los Angeles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from the office of the Monte Vista Company. Returning, leaves Monte Vista on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second—By private conveyance, following the county road northward along the S. P. R. R. to first, Glendale, Verdugo cañon and the south line of Crescenta Cañada, to the Summit, and thence to Monte Vista; or, second, follow same route as above, except just before Glendale is reached keep to the left and follow the railroad and county road to the north line of the Providencia Rancho, then keep the right hand road to the Big Tujunga Wash, then turn to the right and follow the road east through the valley to Monte Vista. This is a delightful road for the greater part of the year; in summer it is somewhat sandy, but not more so than the Verdugo road.

MONTE VISTA LAND AND WATER CO., - - - 30 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GAMBETTA'S POWER.

With an Anecdote Showing the Tact of a Lady of Breeding.

The great force of Gambetta lay in his faculty of translating currents of opinion into words, which had no real value in themselves, or, at any rate, a value which they soon lost, but which at the moment caused each one's spirit of inquiry, and were the exact impression of the opinions of all. His speech in defense of Deleschamps, which caused so much emotion, and rendered so admirably and completely the explosion of the general conscience of France, seems nothing exceptional if we read it over now, but you can feel it in the vibration of a soul which others made to vibrate. Between Gambetta and public opinion, so far as he abandoned himself to opinion and did not try to oppress it, there was an extraordinary sympathetic communication. He gave back one hundred-fold of what he received it, satisfying it in just the degree to which it wished to be satisfied. He was the model of a democrat, one who in the midst of his comrades so that he might judge the resources of his eloquence. But in the presence of a crowd or of an assembly, whatever his preconceived idea might be, his mind would catch, with marvelous facility, the general tendency of the mind of his audience, and there would take place within his mind, as it were, a chemical process, the formation of a sublimated mixture of diverse elements. How could he fail to force the attention of those to whom he returned their own thoughts, strengthened, broadened and adorned with superb flights of eloquence?

Before our departure for the South I sent a note to Gambetta inviting him to dine. He imagined, as he afterwards told me, that he was coming to the table of a literary woman, a blue-stocking, and so he arrived dressed in one of those costumes that one wears in the morning for want or something better. His coat was neither a frock-coat nor a jacket, but something between a pilot-coat and an overcoat. As he was subject to bronchitis, he wore a check-flannel shirt, on which he had pinned a white collar and cuffs, but the flannel was visible in certain places, and he pushed back the recalcitrant folds with an ease that betrayed long habit.

Adam and I were all in evening dress, and I a delectable gala costume. Gambetta looked at us with amazement. Eugene Pelletan, who knew him, introduced the new-comer to me. Adam was chatting in another room. Gambetta apologized for not having a dress coat. "I never wear one," he said; "and if I had known—" "You would not have come, monsieur. That is very unamiable on your part," I replied, laughing.

Pelletan, with his usual kindness, "Madame Adam prefers that her friends should not come to her house in evening dress."

However, the appearance of the room demonstrated the contrary. In such cases as this everybody is embarrassed. My old friend Jules Lantier, a "Lafayette" in manners and generally so kind, said to me in a whisper: "A frock-coat I can admit—yes; but I cannot go so far as—that."

It was Lantier's arm that I should have taken to go to dinner, but I replied: "And yet my dear friend, the only way to rehabilitate that at my table is to give it the best place. It is you whom I deprive, but you will approve me."

He put on his air of a grand gentleman

and answered: "You are quite right; that is what must be done. We shall be better able to judge the man than we, and we shall see if he understands and if he has anything of the grand nature in him."

I took Gambetta's arm, and to his profound astonishment, and placed him at the table on my right, while Jules de Lantier sat at my left.

Hardly had we taken our seats when Gambetta leaned toward me and whispered: "Madame, I shall never forget a lesson given in this manner."—*Mme Adam in Harper's Magazine.*

Gloves and Fans.

The perfumed glove is the luxury of the moment. Some of twelve or fourteen button length are sufficiently perfect in themselves, to say the least, to give the impression that a bouquet of that flower is concealed in some part of the dress. Several elaborate designs are shown for evening wear. There are specimens of black, on which are tendrils of flowers, embroidered in beads either of steel, jet or silver. These are white kid similarly ornamented in seed pearls, and gloves in shades of pale pink and blue, which have their floral designs represented in beads to match. One of the novelties of the season are the fancy suede glove of sixteen button length, in which the skin does not extend beyond four buttons, while the remainder is supplied in lace of the precise shade of the kid. For general wear the popular tan suede glove of length to suit the taste of the wearer is most popular.

Fans for evening wear are marvelous in beauty. The feathery plumes of the ostrich are, perhaps, the most delicate. The most graceful feathers are chosen for these, finished in the center with the ever graceful marabout. The feathers come up from the handles, and wave gracefully with each motion of the hand that uses them.

The new fans, destined especially for young girls, are of gauze to match the color of the toilet, and besprinkled either all over the surface or in series of lines with spangles of steel, silver or moonlight, according to the taste of the purchaser. Moonlight harmonizes well with black, and brightens the frame-work, for the spangling in all instances extends to the sticks.

On some of the lace fans appears a bordering of flowers carried half over the leaf, with an arrangement of the same as a posy, at one side having numerous loops and bows of ribbon forming the bows are introduced all the shades apparent in the petals of the flowers.

Some of the newest transparent black lace fans have a cascade of the black lace on the outer rib, fastened here and there with diamond brooches, so that if possible they are rather prettier closed than open. Another attractive style has a rather fanciful imitation of the dandelion seeds, which children call "blow aways." These mostly form part and parcel of the now fashionable sponged fan.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Terrible Tale from Italy.

The following horrible story is reported in an Italian paper: The incident occurred in S. Giovanni a Teduccio, a town near Naples, the 9th ult.: A poor mad woman, falsely believed to have hydrophobia, was followed in the streets by a mob intent on killing her. Especially one man repeatedly took up a big stone with both hands and threw it at her. The unhappy creature fell under the blows, rising only to fall again. The crowd was inspired by the brutal fury so easily propagated in a mob when they believe themselves justified in executing summary justice on some miserable creature—a fury that is only increased at the sight of blood. There was actual rivalry as to who should throw the heaviest

and final blow. Women threw stones, chairs, whatever came first to hand. Strong young men struck at the poor maniac with thick sticks. Weak and dizzy with pain, the unfortunate creature crawled on all fours, her face covered with blood and dirt. In this state she reached the house of the head policeman, who stood regarding the scene with crossed arms on the cause-way, surrounded by his subordinates. The mob now proceeded to bind her. In fact a slip-knot was made in a rope and passed round her neck, and she was thus dragged along the ground into a courtyard, her head striking the ground repeatedly. Then her feet were tied with another rope and her feet with a thin string. But the owner of the courtyard drove her out of the courtyard, and the mob followed her by the rope round her neck to a ring on the closed door, and by the rope round her feet to a post opposite. Now she was safe, and the mob began to mock her, having no longer any fear.

At every movement of her body the slip-knot tightened! Some one, rather more humane than his fellows, relieved her of this rope, on which she fell to the ground, striking her head against the end of the causeway. Finally it entered the head of the chief policeman to send the mad woman to the asylum, and after an hour's delay there arrived one of the wooden boxes used to transport the corpses. It was one of course destined to all that was necessary to transport a living, and above all a wounded person. Into this box or coffin the unhappy lunatic was dragged by the hair, the cover was placed over her, and she was carried off, while for some time was heard dull thuds as her limbs, struggling in delirium, struck the sides of the wooden box. The unhappy woman had become insane because her husband, a mason, fell from a scaffolding and was killed on the spot.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Variety in Vanity.

"Talk about the vanity of women," said a madison-street hatter, "it is nothing compared to that of men. My wife used to keep a millinery store, and as I was hanging around her shop a good deal I had opportunity to study the customers, in whom I took more interest than I did in the stock. Well, women are not vain. Not one woman in fifty has any box or coffin for her personal appearance. She has, what is better, a systematic and business-like method of making herself look as well as possible. It is a part of her daily life to wear the things which will become her, and in making selections she is earnest and practical. She knows her own face and figure better than anybody else and does not endeavor to deceive herself. She knows what she can wear to advantage and what she cannot. If she is good looking she knows it, but does not become silly in consequence. If plain she is aware of the fact; and instinctively and sensibly does her best to make herself attractive by the arts of dress and adornment. Taken women by themselves away from the other sex, and there is no foolishness among them concerning themselves. They are perfectly frank with each other concerning their figures and features, and assist each other with admirable good humor. It is quite different with men. For three years I have been in the hat business, and in that time have seen more genuine vanity than in all my life before. Nine men out of ten are either vain or ignorant.

The average man doesn't know what he wants, and while you are showing him goods he changes his mind half a dozen times. It is no uncommon thing in my store for a customer to stand forty minutes before the mirror, each time with a different hat on his head. Sometimes he will

take three or four looks at one hat during the course of his search.

In the matter of extravagance, too, the women are not the only offenders. Men will pay \$8 to \$12 for silk hats or \$5 to \$7 for round-brimmed hats made by a well known manufacturer, whose name is supposed to lead the local world of hat fashions, when they know very well that articles of identical merit in every particular can be purchased at a saving of from \$2 to \$5 elsewhere.

Beauty and How to Keep It.

Bob talking about beauty and beautiful women says: This caring for beauty and the cultivation of it has become a fad. Mademoiselle walks, eats, dresses, wears, powders, rouges, curls, all with thought of her special style. Wherever a dove party is, there will be sure some woman telling of something to brighten the eyes, etc. Some of old customs, the simplest by the by, are decidedly the best. For example, for dark-eyed women, a touch of rouge immediately under the eyes, will enlarge them, deepen their color, and make them flash more; but a dash of rouge does not mean all that is in the box, and it does mean the careful shading off with a bit of soft linen, following the shape of the eye. The tip of the nose of the chin should always be touched with it, because when a woman flushes they always grow a little rosy.

For the eyebrows the very knowing woman robes them with a little tincture of carthartides once a week, then with the tip of her finger and some vaseline their shape is distinctly followed. She also knows that rubbing the eyes much will destroy the beauty of the lashes. On her toilet stand she keeps a bottle of olive oil; this is used whenever the face is a little rouge, to increase the size of the bust, on which it is rubbed by the hand every night, the proper outline being followed, and it is also chosen for the hands, diluted with a little rose water. For a feverish breath she uses a few drops of camphor in a glass of water, as a gargle, while, if her nose is a little red, and she traces it to a determination to make her waist small, the camphor is also applied to it and she avoids all highly spiced food for a little while.

The professor of the art of beauty never advises early rising and regards the early bird idea as one very pernicious to good looks. Beautiful women should sleep and sleep well. Not too much on one side, because that will cause wrinkles about the eyes and make one entire side of the figure less round than the other; of course the mouth must be closed and equally, of course, even the softest of down covers must not be drawn over the head. The woman who wants to be handsome and bright and attractive must shut the eyes and make one entire side of the figure less round than the other; of course the mouth must be closed and equally, of course, even the softest of down covers must not be drawn over the head. The woman who wants to be handsome and bright and attractive must shut the eyes and make one entire side of the figure less round than the other; of course the mouth must be closed and equally, of course, even the softest of down covers must not be drawn over the head.

Liver Pills.

Use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills for Sallow Complexion, Pimples on the Face and Biliousness. Never sickens or gripes. Only one dose. Samples free at C. F. Heinemann's.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Salib's Cure. O. F. Heinemann, 128 N. Main street.

Parties Wishing Something Fine in the Carriage or Buggy Line

Will find the most elaborate display of vehicles ever exhibited in California, not excepting the immense repositories of San Francisco. We have here now on hand a full line of OPEN and TOP BUGGIES, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES, from a 300-pound top buggy down to a top buggy that weighs only 150 pounds. We have also MINIATURE OR POSEY PHETONS, TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES AND POSEY CARRS.

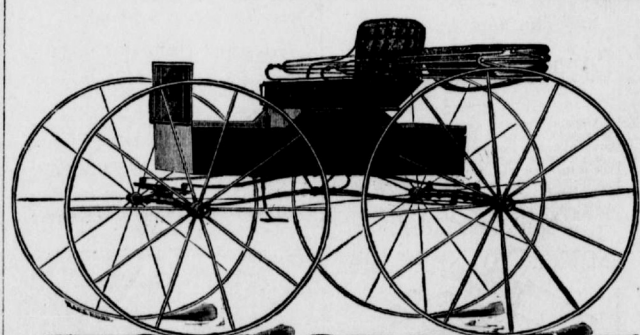
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RUSSIAN CANOPY SURRIES, EXTENSION TOP MIKADO SURRIES, SAXONY CANOPY CARRIAGES, and these goods are all of the very latest styles and are strictly A GRADE in every respect and are built by the celebrated firm of F. A. BABCOCK & CO. OF AMESBURY, MASS. We now occupy both the old Armory Hall and large store underneath.

J. F. Davis & Son Carriage Repository,
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Double and Single Harness.

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SAVES TIME, LABOR AND SOAP

It cleans amazingly, and is of GREAT VALUE to housekeepers. Sold by all dealers, but see that PYLE COUNTERFEITS are not used upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York. PEARLINE will work to excellent advantage in the waters of Los Angeles county when all other agents fail.

The University Tract.

We are now offering lots in this beautiful part of the city, and wish to call special attention to the many advantages this property has. The lots are large, being 65x130 feet. The University of Southern California, just being completed at a cost of \$50,000, is situated in the center of this Tract. A fine church and

A Large Number of Fine Residences have already been built, and Many More will be Built this Fall.

The large Campus surrounding the University building is to be laid out by one of the best landscape gardeners, and it will be one of the most beautiful spots in all California. This tract has street cars and railway running through it. It is situated on the finest drive in the city, and only a short distance from the "Longstreet Place." Lots are selling rapidly at \$400 to \$450 for inside and \$500 for corner lots. It is the cheapest and most desirable property in Los Angeles. We will take pleasure in showing the property to any who will call at our office.

Wilcox & Robbins,
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